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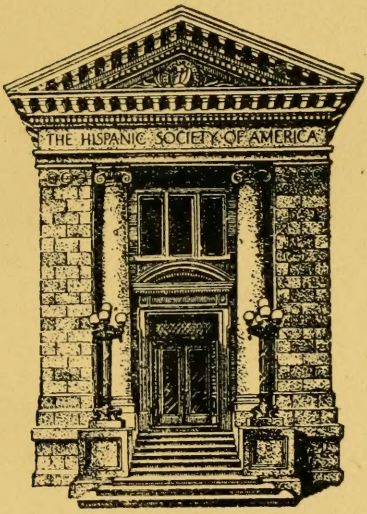

OF AMERICA

HISPANIC

NOTES & MONOGRAPHS

ESSAYS, STUDIES, AND BRIEF
BIOGRAPHIES ISSUED BY THE
HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

(South Americans of to-day)

VI

HISPANIC
NOTES & MONOGRAPHS
ESSAYS, STUDIES, AND BRIEF
MONOGRAPHS ISSUED BY THE
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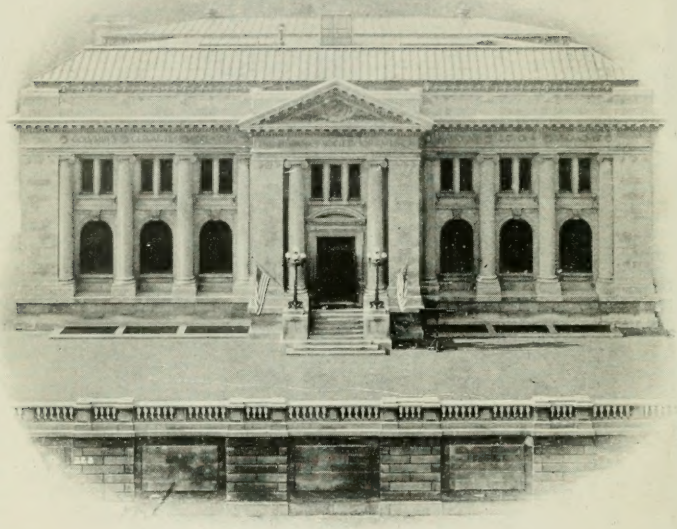

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PARAGUAYANS OF TO-DAY

EDITED BY

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«Argentines of To-Day», etc.

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TO MY WIFE

FOREWORD

"Paraguayans of To-Day," the sixth book in the series on the men of Hispanic America, makes a special appeal to interest because of the comparative remoteness of the country and the tragic character of its history.

The hundred and twenty persons whose lives are recorded here are believed to be representative of the leaders of Paraguay. Needless to say the list is not complete; some whom it were desirable to include are missing and others are inadequately presented for a lamentable lack of data.

The subjects of the biographies are drawn from all parts of the country and from all classes and professions. Incomplete though it is, this collection of biographies may therefore serve to give a fairly just impression of the civili-

zation of Paraguay and the state of art, education, government and commerce which it has attained. It may also afford at least occasional glimpses of the historical and geographical background — of the devastating war which left the country maimed in 1870, and of the wide leagues of unused territory which stretch away to Brazil and Bolivia.

As little here as in earlier volumes has an alphabetical arrangement seemed desirable; the order, therefore, except for certain obligations of courtesy, is purely fortuitous; nor has any attempt been made to proportion exactly the biographies to the importance of their subjects.

The Editor once more acknowledges the obligations he has incurred in fulfilling his task and repeats his inadequate but sincere thanks for the manifold signs of courtesy and coöperation shown him. He remembers with gratitude the many kindnesses of Señor Juansilvano Godoi and his son Rolan-

do Augusto Godoi; he pays his thanks for the facilities afforded by the National Library and its staff; he records his sense of obligation to Señor Juan Francisco Pérez for competent and diligent coöperation, and to Señor Narciso Binayán, who accompanied him to Asunción, for unwearied collaboration. Finally he presents his thanks to the subjects of the biographies themselves and to the members of the press of Asunción, whose friendly interest lightened his labor.

W. B. P.

Buenos Aires, October 22, 1920.

To the second edition I have added one new biography.

W. B. P.

London, June 15, 1921.

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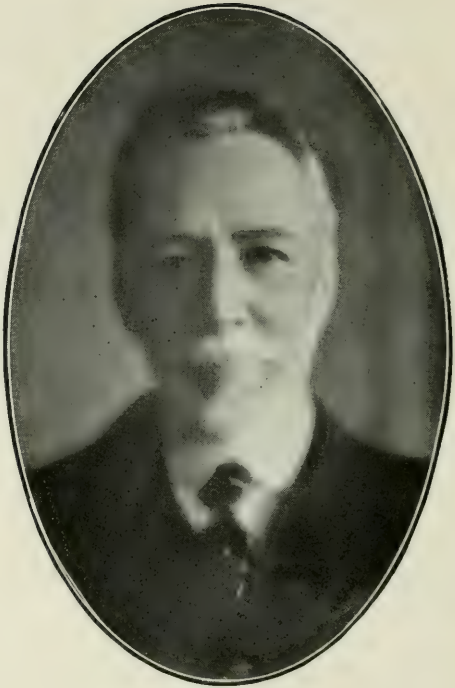

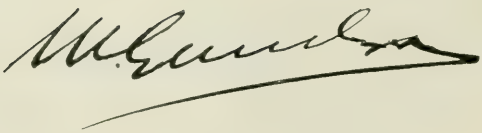

MANUEL GONDRA

President of Paraguay.

MANUEL GONDRA, the son of Manuel Gondra and Natividad Pereira, was born on the first of January, 1872. He learned his letters in the school of Ipané, continued his studies in the city schools of Asunción and at the age of eleven entered the *Colegio Nacional* where he gained the Bachelor's degree. There also, almost at once, he began to teach—Grammar, Geography and Literature—and was teaching in 1892 when the National University was founded. In spite of the urgent invitations of his friends, many of whom entered the Law School at that time, to join their ranks, he continued his professorial labors, devoting himself

increasingly to general literature and the classics, in which he won a reputation both as a scholar and as a teacher. He accepted, however, the post of Secretary of the University and coöperated with its first rector, Doctor Ramón Zubizarreta, in the difficult tasks attending the beginnings of the new institution.

Applying himself assiduously to study, Sr. Gondra acquired the modern languages, making himself master of French, English, German and Italian, collected a notable library, and gained steadily in prestige as scholar and teacher until 1899. In this year he resigned and entered the Law School, but after studying there for a time, was drawn away by other attractions, abandoned the course and devoted himself rather to carrying out for the government investigations, at that time much needed, upon education, the national boundaries and other public questions. In fulfilling these duties he went as Commissioner to Buenos Aires to study

the documents there relating to the boundaries of the ancient Province of Paraguay.

Meantime he had begun to interest himself in politics: in 1896 he produced a notable manifesto which is considered the first clear declaration of principles of the Radical Party; on his return from Argentina he took an active part in the Revolution of 1904 and when it succeeded, was appointed Minister to Brazil; in 1908, after the Revolution of July, he was appointed Minister of the Interior, but soon resigned the post to devote himself to the reorganization of the Liberal Party; in 1909 he took part in the military expedition to the North which was successful in suppressing the Revolution of that year; in 1910 he was nominated and elected President, but remained in power for a few weeks only, being obliged to resign in the Revolution of January, 1911, headed by Col. Jara; after the counter-revolution of the same year he accepted the post of Minister of War and the Navy and

later became Minister of Foreign Affairs in the administrations of President Schaerer and President Franco, where he lent invaluable services in the organization of the diplomatic staff; in 1917 he was appointed Minister to the United States, a post which he filled with marked distinction, and served also during his period of office as Delegate to the First International Labor Conference which met in Washington in 1919.

Finally, in the elections of May, 1920, he was elected President of the Republic and took possession of his office on the fifteenth of August, 1920.

Throughout his life President Gondra has been a student of literature and a writer: he has contributed constantly to the press: for some years he was a member of the staffs of the leading papers of Asunción, including *El Tiempo, La Prensa, La Semana, El Independiente* and *La Democracia,* of which he was also for a short time editor-in-chief; he is the author of a number

of critical essays of which the best known are his review of Garay's History of Paraguay and his essay on Rubén Darío.

Monseñor Juan Sinforiano Bogarin

Obispo del Paraguay

JUAN SINFORIANO BOGARÍN

Bishop of Asunción.

Juan Sinforiano Bogarín, the son of Juan José Bogarín and Mónica de la Cruz González, was born on the twenty-first of August, 1863, in the town of Mbuyapey, but was educated in Asunción. There he entered the Seminary in 1880, became sub-Deacon in August, 1885, Deacon in September of the same year, and was ordained Priest in 1886.

Soon after his ordination Father Bogarín was assigned to officiate in the Cathedral where he gave strong proofs not only of activity but of marked ability, and three years later Bishop Juan Aponte appointed him Secretary with the duties of General Secretary of the Diocese.

In 1891, on the death of Bishop Aponte, Father Bogarín resigned the post of Secretary to return to his former place in the Cathedral, but in September, 1894, the Holy See designated him as Bishop of Asunción, choosing him out of the three priests nominated by the Paraguayan clergy and the Paraguayan government. He was at that time only thirty-one years old and the youngest bishop in America. The consecration took place in February, 1895.

Bishop Bogarín has been an energetic head of the Church: he has organized for the women in the Capital and in all the territory under his jurisdiction the League of Catholic Ladies, which has acquired decided importance; for the young men, the Catholic Youth and the Catholic Student's Club, and for the men the Catholic Club. He has also founded the *Revista Dioccsana,* a periodical intended to carry to the remotest regions of Paraguay moral instruction, the decrees of the Roman Congregations, the Episcopal instructions and

general information about the diocese.

In August, 1920, a notable celebration was held on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the episcopacy.

Cecil Owen

CECILIO BAEZ

Rector of the University.

Cecilio Baez, the son of Nicolás Baez and Faustina González, was born on the first of February, 1862, in Asunción and there was educated in the schools of the city and the *Colegio Nacional* where he gained the Bachelor's degree in 1882. Six years later he entered the Law School attached to the Colegio and when the University was founded in 1890, he continued his studies there, completed the course and obtained his degree as Doctor of Laws in 1892, with a thesis entitled *Ensayo sobre la libertad civil.*

From the date of receiving his degree, Dr. Baez has entered largely into the academic and public life of his country. He began at once to teach: in 1893 he

gave the course in Law in the School for Notaries: in 1894 he taught Constitutional Law; in 1896 General History; in 1899, Introduction to the Study of Law; in 1900, Sociology and, temporarily Finance and the Philosophy of Law; in 1913 he was appointed Professor of Civil Law, and in 1920 he was appointed Rector of the University.

His carrer as a public man has been distinguished, for he has held the highest offices, alike in the Diplomatic, the Judicial nad the Administrative service of his country: in 1901 he was Minister to Mexico; in 1904, Minister to the United States; in 1904 he served also, under the Presidency of Señor Juan B. Gaona, as Minister of Foreign Affairs; from December, 1905 until December, 1906, he held office as Provisional President; in 1911, under the administration of Col. Jara, he was Minister of Foreign Affairs; during 1914 and 1915 he served as a member of the High Court of Justice, and from 1917 to 1919 he was Minister of Paraguay in Europe.

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He represented his country in the Congress of Jurisconsults held at Rio Janeiro in 1912, and, in company with Col. Juan C. Centurión, was commissioned to make a study of the boundary question with Bolivia.

Dr. Baez has written much, in the press, in reviews and in the more permanent form of books. He is the author of the following works: *Sociología,* 1903; *Estudio de jurisprudencia,* 1903; *La tiranía en el Paraguay,* 1903; *Curso de finanzas,* 1906; *Cuadros históricos y descriptivos del Paraguay,* 1907; *Resumen de la historia del Paraguay,* 1910; *Ensayo sobre el dictador Francia,* 1910; *Los elementos de la civilización cristiana: Caracteres de la Edad Media; El arte,* 1913; *El Paraguay moderno* (in collaboration), 1915; *Conferencias dadas en la Universidad de la Asunción sobre el Derecho Constitucional,* 1917.

Thomas Evans Godwin

JUANSILVANO GODOI

Magistrate; journalist.

Juansilvano Godoi, the son of Juan Vicente Godoy and María Petrona Echagüe, was born on the twelfth of November, 1850, in the city of Asunción, but was educated in Argentina at the Academy of the Immaculate Conception of Santa Fe.

He returned to Paraguay in 1869 when the long war against Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay was drawing to a close, and was appointed Clerk of the Superior Court. One year later he was elected Deputy to the Constitutional Convention to draw up a new Constitution for the Republic and there, although he was but nineteen, he played a creditable part in drafting the liberal constitution which is now in force.

Besides having been a member of the famous Convention, Sr. Godoi has occupied many important posts: he was Chief of the Revolution which broke out on June 5th. 1879; in 1902 he was appointed Director General of the Library, Museum and Archives of Paraguay; he has been Justice of the Federal Court; he was appointed Delegate to the XVII Congress of Americanists which met in Buenos Aires during the commemoration of the first centenary of Argentine Independence in 1910, and in 1911 was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Río de Janeiro. He has also been a member of the High Court of Justice.

Sr. Godoi has done much for the artistic and intellectual life of Asunción: he has formed a library which has hardly a rival in the city and also an art gallery which contains many pictures of note and has placed both at the disposal of the public.

He has also been an active journalist, not only in Paraguay but also in Ar-

gentina, where he founded two daily newspapers—*La Discusión* and *Las Provincias,* both published in Buenos Aires; he has written much for periodicals and reviews and has published the following books: *Monografías históricas,* 1893; *Ultimas operaciones de guerra,* 1897; *Mi misión a Río Janeiro,* 1897; *El concepto de patria,* 1898; *El coronel J. A. Escurra,* 1903; *La muerte del mariscal López,* 1905; *El triunvirato,* 1911; *El barón de Río Branco,* 1912; *Documentos históricos,* 1916; *El asalto a los acorazados,* 1919. Of these the first three ware published in Buenos Aires, and the others in Asunción.

María F. González

MARÍA F. GONZÁLEZ

Teacher.

María F. González was born of humble parents on the seventh of March, 1884, in the city of Paraguarí, but was taken to the Capital at the age of two and there learned her letters in the school of *Las Mercedes*. In the year 1896 she was inscribed as a student in the school then directed by the Misses Speratti, but when, some years later, *Las Mercedes* was raised to the rank of Normal School, Señorita González returned thither and graduated in 1905. Thereupon she was appointed teacher in the same school. In 1900, however, she obtained from the Government a scholarship which enabled her to study in the Argentine city of Paraná where she attended the Nor-

mal School and graduated *cum laude* with the degree of Teacher in 1907.

After her return from Paraná she was appointed Directress of the School of Encarnación; a few months later she was designated Regent and Professor of Pedagogy of the Normal School of Paraguay, where in 1912 she was also made teacher of Physical Exercises; in 1914, she became vice-Directress of the Normal School; she was recently chosen to be vice-Directress of the Normal School founded by the National Teacher's Association and there she teaches Pedagogy.

Señorita González is a member of the directing board of various societies: she belongs to the *Centro Adela Speratti*, to the *Asociación de Damas de Caridad*, the *Subcomisión nacional de damas*, the National Asylum and other institutions, being also vice-President of the *Asociación Feminista Paraguaya*.

VENANCIO VÍCTOR LÓPEZ

Lawyer; public man; author.

Venancio Víctor López, the son of Colonel Venancio López, Minister of War and of the Navy during the first three years of the great Paraguayan War against the Triple Alliance (1865-1870), and of Manuela Otazú, was born on the twenty-first of February, 1862, in the city of Asunción. He was only seven years of age when he was taken to Buenos Aires to study in the Negrotto school, the *Colegio Nacional*, the now extinct *Facultad de Humanidades* where he received his Bachelor's degree, and the Law School which granted him the degree of Doctor in Jurisprudence in 1884.

As soon as he had won his doctorate

he was appointed substitute-Professor of Elementary Philosophy, Political Economy and Civics in the Normal School of Buenos Aires, but retired after three years to return to Paraguay.

When General Escobar assumed power in 1887, Doctor López was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, but did not take office because he had not attained the age—twenty-five years—required in the Paraguayan constitution. He continued in private life for a period of three years, and in 1890 accepted the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Colonization in the Cabinet of Don Juan A. González — a post which he held until 1894 when a revolution put an end to González's government. During that period, through his endeavors, Paraguay concluded eighteen treaties with other nations, among which were the telegraph convention, the parcel-post convention with Argentina, and commercial and shipping arrangements with France, Belgium and

Italy. Thanks to his efforts Paraguay celebrated, on the twelfth of October, 1892, its first National Exposition of Produce and Industry.

When the Revolution of 1895 overthrew the second Escobar government, Doctor López fled, but returned to his country one year later when normal conditions were restored and in 1896 was appointed Professor of Roman Law in the Law School and Professor of Private International Law in the Mercantile School. A few months later he was made a member of the Superior and Secondary Council of Education and coöperated in the foundation of the schools of Pharmacy and Obstetrics and later in the creation of a Faculty of Medicine.

In 1899 President Emilio Aceval appointed him Minister of Education in which post he reformed the plans of study in all branches of education; in 1902 he was elected National Deputy and was chosen vice-President of the Chamber; there he immersed himself

in the economic problems of the period, serving on the Committee on Agriculture and Industries of the *Banco Agrícola,* and furthering the establishment of new industries as well as new agricultural crops.

Having been appointed Dean of the Law School in 1903, he was sent as representative of the University of Asunción to the dedication in Córdoba (Argentina) of a monument to Fray Trejo y Sanabria, the founder of the University of Córdoba.

In 1904 his career was again interrupted by a revolution which caused the downfall of the Conservative Party to which he belonged, and once again Dr. López abandoned his country and settled in Buenos Aires. Soon after his arrival in the Argentine capital he was appointed to teach Legal Agrimensuration in the University of La Plata, Logic in the *Colegio Nacional* and Geography in the Normal School, which posts he has retained ever since.

He is an Honorary Corresponding

Member of the Royal Academy of Legislation and Jurisprudence of Spain; a member of the Geographic Society of London, and has received decorations from Italy and Belgium as well as that of the Palms of Education from France.

He has written much for the press and was for a time the editor of *La Patria* which he founded in 1890; he is also the author of several works of a practical nature: *Reformas y críticas a las prácticas notariales; Escuelas prácticas de agricultura en el Paraguay; Las vías férreas y los puertos de desembarque.*

Teodosio Gonzales

TEODOSIO GONZÁLEZ

Public man; lawyer.

Teodosio González, the son of Don Vicente M. González and Doña Rosa González, was born on the tenth of December, 1871, in the city of Asunción, where he studied in the primary school from 1877 to 1881 and in the *Colegio Nacional* which granted him the Bachelor's degree in 1887. There being at the time no University in Paraguay, he went to Buenos Aires and read Law in the University where he graduated in 1893, at the early age of twenty-one, with the degree of Doctor in Jurisprudence.

He returned with his honors to Asunción and on his arrival was appointed Attorney General and Prosecutor in the

Criminal Court, holding both posts with slight interruptions from 1893 to 1902; from 1895 until 1913 he taught Penal Law in the Law School of Asunción His exceptional legal knowledge led to his appointment in 1904 by the Government to draw up new penal and rural codes, the former of which became law in 1905.

In the elections of 1905 he was chosen Senator for Asunción: in 1911 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and on that occasion introduced in Congress a bill for the re-organization of the diplomatic and consular services of Paraguay. He has also served on international commissions: in 1901 he was appointed Delegate of the Paraguayan Institute to the Latin-American Congress held in Montevideo; in 1903 the Executive commissioned him to present a report on prisons; in 1908 he was appointed Paraguayan Delegate to the Pan-American Scientific Congress which met in Santiago de Chile, and again in 1910 he held a similar post in

the Pan-American International Congress of Buenos Aires.

He has striven to aid in the development of his country by furthering the construction of railways, such as that of the Paraguayan North-eastern Line intended to establish direct communication between Asunción and Río de Janeiro—a project of great importance which would make it possible to go from Asunción to Europe in ten days instead of twenty-five.

Dr. González has written much — in the press, in pamphlets and in books; in the last form he has published: *Crítica al proyecto de un nuevo código penal, presentado por los doctores Zubizarreta y Brugada,* (1 vol.), 1895; *Proyecto de un nuevo código penal para la república y su exposición de motivos* (1 vol.), 1905; *Proyecto de un nuevo código rural para el Paraguay y su exposición de motivos,* 1906; *Lecciones de derecho penal* (3 vols.), 1910, which is used as a text book in the Law School.

ELOY FARIÑA NÚÑEZ

Author.

ELOY FARIÑA NÚÑEZ, the son of Félix Fariña and Buenaventura Núñez, was born on the twenty-fifth of June, 1885, in the city of Humaitá, but went to Argentina for his education and studied first in the *Colegio Nacional* of Corrientes, where he received his Bachelor's degree in 1905, and later in the University of Buenos Aires where he read Law.

Although he is a Paraguayan citizen, Señor Fariña Núñez has held official posts in the Argentine Republic; in 1906 he was appointed Clerk in the General Administration of Internal Revenue and there he continued for a long time, dividing his energies between

his official duties and the study of literature.

He has written both in prose and in verse: when in 1913 the Buenos Aires newspaper *La Prensa*, opened a literary contest, Eloy Fariña Núñez won the first prize with a story entitled *Bucles de oro* which was much praised by the critics; in 1911 he published *Canto secular*, a poem; in 1914 *Las vértebras de Pan*, a collection of short stories, and in 1918 *El estanco del tabaco*, an economic essay. He is also the author of *El jardín del silencio*, a philosophical sketch; *La mirada de los muertos*, a volume of fiction; *Cuentos guaraníes*; *Elogio del silencio*, on philosophy and aesthetics; *Rhódopis*, a novel of Greco-Egyptian life and customs; *Poesías*, poems; *Conceptos estéticos*, an essay on aesthetics; *Asunción*, studies on Paraguay; *Crítica*, critical essays on literature and music.

Juan Monte

JUAN MONTE

Public man; lawyer.

Juan Monte, the son of José Monte, and De-Jesús Barbier, was born on the twenty-fifth of July, 1875, in the city of Paraguarí, where he had his early education in the local primary school and the *Colegio Nacional* which granted him his Bachelor's degree in 1896. He then entered the University, read Law, and in 1903 graduated with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

He had begun to hold appointive posts while he was still a student in the *Colegio Nacional*: in 1894 he taught in the primary schools; in 1895 he was appointed Clerk of the General Land Registry; in 1898 he became Chief Clerk of Archives of the Law Courts, and in the same year taught Physical

Exercises in the public schools of Asunción and served as Director of the San Roque night-school; since that time he has held in succession the posts of Police Counsel, Attorney for the Poor and Federal Attorney, (1903).

In 1912 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies where his colleagues chose him First vice-President; in 1919 he was elected President of the Catholic Club of Paraguay.

ALFONSO BELISARIO CAMPOS

Public official; teacher.

Alfonso Belisario Campos, the son of Manuel L. de Oliveira Campos and María de J. Fernández, was born in Asunción on the fourth of May, 1881, and educated there in the schools of the city.

In the year 1905 he was appointed General Secretary of the Banco Agrícola; in 1913 he became correspondent of the Bank of Spain and Paraguay; in 1918 he was appointed Chief of the Department of Valorization in the Treasury; from 1919 to the present he has been Chief of the Postal Telegraph Administration, and has been also Commissioner of the Ministry of Finance in charge of administration.

In 1901 he founded a society for the

mutual protection of employees; in 1906 he founded the Commercial School of Paraguay and from 1913 to the present he has been Teacher and Principal of that school. He is the editor and publisher of the *Revista de la Escuela de Comercio.*

In 1918 he received from the Mexican Government the appointment as Consul General in the Republic of Paraguay and in 1920 the Colombian Government honored him with a similar appointment.

Sr. Campos is the author of many articles in the national and foreign press on international, economic and administrative topics. He initiated in Paraguay the national celebrations of the patriotic anniversaries of the American republics, a step intended to make still more ample the friendly relations which subsist on the continent.

GOMES FREIRE ESTEVES

Journalist.

Gomes Freire Esteves, the son of Gomes Freire Esteves and Toribia Báez, was born in the city of Asunción on the twenty-second of April, 1886, and was educated there in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University.

From the age of fourteen until the present he has been an indefatigable author and journalist; his writings in newspapers and pamphlets are voluminous and have largely been directed to political ends. They are said to have been effective also; for to them is attributed in part the success of the Revolution of 1904 which brought down the Conservative Party.

In 1906 he was sent as Delegate of the Government to Europe; in 1908 he

undertook to combat with the pen the politics of the so-called Radical régime which after a successful *coup d'état* had become master of the situation; he was one of the unflinching defenders of the principles of the Democratic Liberal Party.

In 1910, together with other intellectuals, he founded the daily newspaper *El Nacional* through which he continued to combat the governing group; in 1915, after a prolonged campaign of publicity, he headed a revolutionary movement which almost succeeded in overthrowing the Government and on its failure he went abroad; in 1917 he was granted amnesty and returned to his country. Of late he has been the leader of various movements looking toward a radical reform in the internal affairs of Paraguay.

FEDERICO GARCÍA

Author; teacher.

Federico García, the son of José García and Mercedes Samaniego, was born on the twentieth of June, 1892, in the village of Tobatí, but learned his letters in the public school of Barrera Grande. In 1908 he went to Asunción and became a student in the *Colegio Nacional* where he won his degree of Bachelor in 1914 and in the following year entered the University to read Law.

While a student he was President of the Students' Association and editor of its periodical; in 1915 he was elected Secretary of the Law Students' Club and, together with Senator Tomás Ayala, founded a daily paper, *La Reacción,* of which he became one of the

editors; in 1915 he was appointed Librarian and Chief of the Archives of the National Congress, but resigned the post before the end of the year to accept the duty for which he was chosen by the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Manuel Gondra — to carry out a study of the historic documents in the *Archivo de Indias* of Seville.

On his return to Asunción in 1918 he was appointed Professor of Geography in the *Colegio Nacional* where in 1919 he also taught Roman History. He is the librarian and the chief of the Propaganda Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and belongs to the staff of the newspaper *El Liberal*—virtually the organ of the governing Radical Party.

Various chapters of a novel of which he is the author, entitled *Trepadora* have recently appeared in *El Liberal:* he has written *Mosaico*, a collection of monographs, Asunción, 1918; he also published in 1919 three historical monographs in the form of biographical

narratives of the Paraguayan War: *Pancha Garmendia; Juliana Insfran,* and *Juana Carrillo de López* — the three victims of the tyrant.

JUAN B. NACIMIENTO

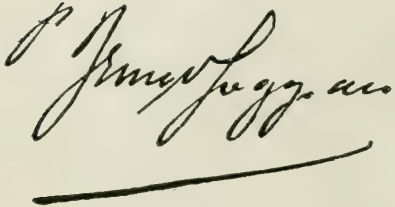
Official.

Juan B. Nacimiento, the son of Doña Castorina de Nacimiento, was born in the provincial city of Luque, on the twenty-ninth of August, 1881. After receiving his early education in his native country, he went abroad and studied in the University of Liege (Belgium) where in 1908, he graduated with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. Meanwhile he had been attending the Montefiore Electro-Technical Institute annexed to the University and there also he graduated a year later with the degree of Electrical Engineer.

In the years 1912 and 1913 he was Chief of the Department of Public Works of the Municipality of Asunción; in 1914 he was raised to the rank of

Chief of the division of Bridges and Highways and was appointed vice-Director of the national department of Public Works; recently he has been chosen Technical Director of the works in the ports of Concepción and Encarnación; in 1919 he was appointed Postmaster General, a post which he holds at present.

He has also served in the field of education: in 1917 he received his appointment as Professor of Physics in the *Colegio Nacional* of Asunción· since 1913 he has taught Algebra in the School of Commerce, and in 1920 he became Professor of Algebra in the Normal School.



PEDRO BRUNO GUGGIARI

Engineer; chemist.

Pedro Bruno Guggiari, the son of Pedro Guggiari, was born on the sixth of October, 1885, in the city of Asunción, and there was educated at the *Colegio Nacional,* which granted him his Bachelor's degree in 1902, and the University, where he graduated with the degree of Pharmacist in 1906, and where he began to study Medicine.

At that time, however, the government offered a scholarship for the advanced study of Chemistry in Germany, which Sr. Guggiari won. He left immediately for Europe and attended the Royal Technical High School of Charlottenburg where he graduated *summa cum laude* in 1910 and was awarded the silver medal; he continued in the same Insti-

tute, studying under Liebermann, Witt, von Knorre and other famous Professors, and in 1912 received his diploma as Doctor.

During his sojourn in Germany he devoted special attention to the organization of Chemical Laboratories, and from October, 1912 to April, 1913, held the position of acting second assistant in the Municipal Chemical Laboratory of the city of Hamm (Westphalia).

In 1913 he went to Spain, and engaged in the industry; thence wood alcohol he went to Geneva and studied Biological Chemistry in the University under Professor Chodat; in 1914 he returned to Asunción where he was appointed Director of the *Colegio Nacional*, a post which he held until 1917; he is at present Director of the Department of Public Health, of the Municipal Chemical Laboratory and of the Laboratory attached to the Military Hospital.

Thomas Cassidy

FERMÍN CASCO ESPINOSA

Soldier; farmer.

Fermín Casco Espinosa, the son of Juan Carlos Casco and Modesta Espinosa, was born on the seventh of July, 1887, in the city of Ytaugua.

Intending to be a business man, he obtained a post as clerk in a store, but the glamour of a military career drew him away and in 1903 he joined the army. He entered the Military Academy where he gained the rank of Second Lieutenant in 1905; in 1907 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant; in 1909 he was made Captain, and in 1905 he was promoted to be Major.

He has also held appointments of a political character: in 1907 he was appointed Chief of Police of Villa Hayes, in 1908 Chief of Police of Concepción,

and in 1909 he was made Military Commander of the frontier settlement of Pedro Juan Caballero. There he was able to bring about many important improvements. He has also engaged in business: first in and subsequently Paraguayan tea *(mate);* in the year 1911 he acquired a distillery and a great saw mill, an extensive cattle ranch in the Department of Concepción.

He was appointed Second Chief of the First Military Zone in 1918, and in 1920 was made temporary Commander of the First Zone of Concepción where since 1914 he had been Commissioner of Education.

Ernesto Velázquez

ERNESTO VELÁSQUEZ

Teacher; public man.

Ernesto Velásquez was born on the twenty-seventh of August, 1882, in the city of Asunción, and was educated there in the primary school, the *Colegio Nacional,* the Normal School — which granted him the degree of Professor of Secondary and Normal Education in 1902 — and the University, where he won his degree of Doctor of Laws and Social Sciences in 1917.

In 1912, a year after graduating as Normal Professor, he was appointed Regent of the Normal School of Asunción, and in the same year was advanced to the post of Director of the school where he continued until 1908; from 1903 until 1914 he was also Professor, both in the *Colegio Nacional* and the

Normal School of Asunción; from 1908 to 1911 he was Director General of Schools; he has taught in the Military Academy, and since 1919 he has taught Comparative Labor Legislation in the Law School; in 1914 he became a member of the Upper Council of Education.

He has also had a conspicuous part in public life: he was Chief of Police of Asunción between 1912 and 1914; from 1914 until 1917 he was a member of the Cabinet with the portfolio of War and the Navy, and was acting Minister of the Interior until 1916; in 1917 he was elected Deputy to the National Congress for the term ending in 1921.

Doctor Velásquez is now the President of the *Instituto Paraguayo.*

J. ALFREDO APONTE

Soldier.

J. Alfredo Aponte, the son of Juan Asencio Aponte, a distinguished public man, and Patricia Silvero, was born on the nineteenth of March, 1874, in the village of Yhacanguazú where he began his education which he continued later at Asunción at the St. Vincent de Paul Academy.

For a short time he was occupied in business and for another interval he had a government post, but the tranquil life of the civil service did not suit him and in 1891 he broke into military action as a revolutionist and took part in storming the Cavalry Barracks of Asunción—an assault carried out by the Liberal Party on the eighteenth of October. His bravery attracted the at-

tention of his superiors and led him to the military career. In the following year he enlisted as a private in a battallion of infantry.

Colonel Aponte's successive promotions were won by actions at the front; a private in 1892, he was Corporal in 1893, Sergeant in 1894, Second Lieutenant in 1895, First Lieutenant in 1897, Captain in 1900, Major in 1904, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1909, and Colonel in 1915. Upon being promoted to the latter rank he was placed on the retired list with the right to a full pension.

An ardent partisan of democratic ideals, he took part in all the revolutionary movements which occurred in the years 1904, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912. He acted as Commander in various actions such as Pariri, Puente del Rio Confuso, Limpio, Puerto María, Rosario and in the famous three days' street fighting in Asunción (January 15, 16, 17, 1912) in which he was seriously wounded.

Col. Aponte has had many adven-

tures: he has been condemned to exile, pursued with a price on his head, made prisoner; he has seen defeat as well as victory, and has also held power as one of the members of the Triumvirate.

He has lately been Commander in Chief of the First Military Zone and, on the occasion of his retirement was appointed Civil Delegate of the City of Concepción, the second city of Paraguay.

M. M. Chaves

MANUEL W. CHAVES

Public man; journalist; author.

Manuel W. Chaves, the son of Federico Chaves and Felicia Careaga, was born on the twenty-eighth of September, 1878, in the city of Asunción and was educated there in the *Colegio Nacional.*

In 1897 he was appointed General Inspector of Schools, a post which he held until 1901; in 1904 he was chosen to act as temporary Government Director of Railways, and in 1918 he entered political life for the first time on being elected National Deputy for the legislative period 1918-1922.

His activities as a journalist have been noteworthy: in 1900 he founded the daily newspaper *El País* of which he

was managing editor until 1903; in 1906 he founded *El Tiempo* and in 1911 a third newspaper, *La Prensa.* While he was a member of the board of school inspectors he founded *La Enseñanza* (1900-1903), a magazine of a didactic character which met with much success.

He has published a *Guía general del Paraguay* which made its first appearance in 1906 and of which six volumes have already appeared; *El nene paraguayo* (1902), reading books for the lower grades; *Nociones de Instrucción cívica* (1898) and *El escolar,* text books for use in primary schools; *El Paraguay ilustrado,* a work of propaganda with 900 illustrations (1909), of which a second edition is at present being printed in Asunción.

MANUEL JOSÉ DUARTE

Naval officer.

Manuel José Duarte, the son of Alejandro Duarte, a Portuguese, and María Inés Valdez, a Paraguayan, was born on the nineteenth of February, 1873, in the city of Luque, but in accordance with custom went to Asunción for his education and attended the *Colegio Nacional* from 1886 to 1890.

More than twenty years later, he entered the University of Buenos Aires, studied in the Faculty of Exact, Physical and Natural Sciences, and in 1915 was granted the title of National Agrimensor.

Meantime, in 1891, feeling a vocation for the naval career, he went to Argentina and entered the Naval-Military School in Buenos Aires, studied

there for three years, and attained high rank in scholarship.

In 1903 he had risen to be Second Lieutenant in the Argentine Navy. The next year, however, he returned to Paraguay and played so notable a part in the Revolution of 1904 that he was made, first Lieutenant Commander and then Commander in the Paraguayan Navy. In 1908 he was raised to the rank of Captain and commended for distinguished services.

Captain Duarte has held many honorary posts, not only in his own country but also in Argentina: in the Argentine Navy he held an officer's commission for nearly fourteen years, during eight of which he was a member of the General Staff; he served on hydrographic and geodetic commissions, coöperated in the revision of the Signal Code of the Navy, etc. In Paraguay he commanded the fleet of operations in the Revolution of 1904; he has served as Chief of the General Staff of the Army; he founded the Military School in 1905;

he founded the Army General Staff in 1905; he was chairman of the committee on armaments which was sent to Europe to acquire dredges in 1906.

On his return to Paraguay in 1908, he was called by President Benigno Ferreira to participate in the Government as Minister of War and Marine.

He is Professor of Ballistics in the Military School of Asunción and is the author of an interesting book on the subject; he has made many journeys of exploration into the Chaco and other remote parts of Paraguay on which he is regarded as an authority; he was a member of the Pan-American Scientific Congress which met in Buenos Aires in 1910 on which occasion he presented to the Geographic section a paper on the Great Chaco which was highly praised.

He has written on the results of his explorations in the River Santa Cruz, Patagonia, and elsewhere; he is also the author of a pamphlet on the Argentine Navy, published in 1918.

EULOGIO JIMÉNEZ

Magistrate.

Eulogio Jiménez, the son of Cándido R. Jiménez and Juana Villamayor, was born on the eleventh of November, 1884, in Pilar, where he began his education in the *Colegio Nacional,* but went to Asunción to continue his studies in the *Colegio Nacional* there. In 1901, he received his Bachelor's degree, entered the University, read law, and obtained his degree as Doctor of Laws and Social Sciences in 1915, on presenting a thesis entitled *Defensoría de pobres y ausentes.*

While a student he had fulfilled the duties of Counsel for the Poor and the Absent in the Courts of Asunción (1911-1914), and the year before graduating had been raised to the rank of

Prosecutor in the Civil Courts, a post which he held until 1915. In this year he was made Judge of the Lower Civil Courts and continued in this post two years; in 1917 he was appointed Justice of the Civil Court of Appeals.

EVARISTO ACOSTA

Banker.

Evaristo Acosta, the son of Juan Gregorio Acosta and Mónica Valenzuela, was born on the fourth of December, 1876, in the city of Tobatí and there began his education which he continued in Asunción at the *Colegio Nacional* and obtained his Bachelor's degree in 1896.

Earlier than this, in 1894, he had entered upon what was to be his career —that of banker—when he joined the staff of the *Banco Agrícola del Paraguay* as a clerk; after two years in that position he was appointed sub-Secretary of the Bank and in the same year was promoted to the post of Secretary of the Mortgage Department; in 1897 he was advanced to the office of

Cashier of the section and made General Secretary of the Agricultural and Industrial Council and General Secretary of the Council; in June, 1899, he was appointed assistant Manager and in June, 1903, acting General Manager of the Bank. Finally in 1909, he received his appointment as titular General Manager of the Banco Agrícola del Paraguay, a post which he continues to hold.

JUAN L. MALLORQUIN

Public man; lawyer.

JUAN L. MALLORQUIN, the son of J. Angel Mallorquin, was born on the eleventh of April, 1880, in the city of Encarnación, but was educated in Asunción at the *Colegio Nacional,* which granted him the Bachelor's degree in 1902, and the University where he read law and in 1908 obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws and Social Sciences.

Immediately upon receiving his degree as Bachelor in 1903 he was appointed Professor of Geography in the *Colegio Nacional* of Asunción, a post which he has held up to the present.

While a law student he gave such proofs of capacity that in 1907 he was appointed Secretary of the Boundary Commission to study the frontier ques-

tion with Bolivia; the next year he resigned that position and was appointed Civil Judge, a post which he retained until 1911 when he became a member of the Appellate Criminal Court where he continued until 1914.

He had always felt the attraction of public life and after severing his relation with the Appellate Court he became a candidate for Deputy. In 1917 he was successful and was elected to represent the Department of Encarnación. In the Chamber he has introduced two important bills, one relating to agricultural questions and another providing for reform of the electoral system.

Sr. Mallorquin has written various pamphlets on legal subjects and is the author of a *Compendio sobre límites del Paraguay, y especialmente nuestra cuestión de frontera pendiente con Bolivia.*

DANIEL CODAS

Journalist; public man.

Daniel Codas, the son of Cosme Codas and Ramona Insfran, was born in the city of Villarrica in the year 1869, but was educated in Asunción, where he received his Bachelor's degree in the *Colegio Nacional* and read Law in the University.

Journalism drew him away from the courts, and he has now been a journalist for over twenty-five years during which time he has been editor of more than ten different newspapers and has written for others; in Asunción he has edited: *El Pueblo, El Comercio, La Patria, La Capital, La Democracia, La Ley, La Evolución, La Reacción, El Día* and *La Libertad.*

In the elections of 1910 he was chosen

Senator but resigned the post. This, however, did not keep him away from public life, for in the elections of the following year he was again elected to the Senate and served.

In the year 1912 he was appointed Minister of the Interior, and made an interesting attempt to compose the political differences of the time and ameliorate the party strife. He succeeded in bringing to pass the unity of the Liberal Party which, until then, had been divided into four antagonistic fractions and he strove to establish the system of offering participation in the Government to all regular parties. But this programme was too far advanced for the times; his political opponents grasped the opportunity and betrayed him, carrying out an armed revolutionary movement which caused the downfall of the Government in 1912.

In 1889, in collaboration with Francisco L. Bareiro and Blas Garay, he published a volume entitled *Nuevas ideas en nuestra política.*

J. BENIGNO ESCOBAR

Physician; teacher.

J. Benigno Escobar, the son of Gen. Patricio Escobar and Ignacia Garcete, was born on the thirteenth of February, 1878, in the city of Asunción and there began his education at the *Colegio Nacional* which granted him the degree of Bachelor in 1896; but for his university course he went to Buenos Aires, entered the Medical School and graduated as Doctor in Medicine and Surgery in 1904, with a thesis on *Hematomielia traumática.*

In 1906 he was appointed Professor of Descriptive Anatomy in the Medical School of Asunción; in 1907, however, wishing to pursue his studies further, he went abroad and during that year and 1908 attended clinics in Paris and Ber-

lin; in 1909 he was appointed Surgeon *ad honorem* of the Emergency Hospital of Asunción, a post which he still holds.

He was Paraguayan Delegate to the First Pan-American Scientific Congress which met in Santiago de Chile in 1908; he was Director of the Emergency Hospital from 1909 until 1915; Paraguayan Delegate to the Medical Congress held in Buenos Aires in 1910 on the occasion of the Centenary; delegate to the International Sanitary Convention held in Montevideo in 1914; again Director of the National Emergency Hospital from 1915-1917; Head of the National Department of Public Health, 1919-1920, and in 1919 he was appointed Professor of Topographic Anatomy in the Faculty of Medicine of Asunción.

TERESA LAMAS CARÍSIMO DE RODRÍGUEZ ALCALÁ

Writer; benefactress.

Teresa Lamas Carísimo de Rodríguez Alcalá, the daughter of Don Vicente Lamas and Doña Clementina Carísimo, was born in the city of Asunción, in the year 1889, and there was educated at the public schools.

She married Señor José Rodríguez Alcalá.

In 1918, together with other ladies of Asunción, she founded the National Association of Charitable Dames *(Asociación Nacional de Damas de Caridad)*—practically an Anti-Tuberculosis League—of which she was elected Secretary; in 1919 she became a member of the Council of the Paraguayan Red Cross.

Señora de Rodríguez Alcalá is also a

writer; as a student she wrote sketches and stories of unusual promise and in 1919 she was awarded the first prize in a competition conducted by the daily paper *El Diario* for Paraguayan stories; she has published in newspapers a number of *Tradiciones paraguayas* which are now being collected for publication in two volumes.

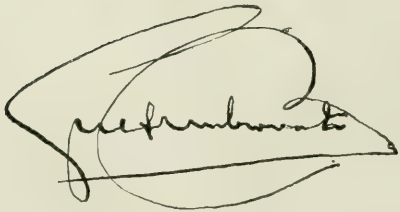
LUIS DE GÁSPERI

Magistrate; public man.

Luis de Gásperi, the son of Dámaso de Gásperi and Juana Vera, was born on the third of March, 1890, in the city of Asunción where he was also educated at the *Colegio Nacional* and the University, graduating in the former as Bachelor in 1910 and in the latter as Doctor of Laws in 1917.

In 1912 the Students' Club elected him delegate to the Third Students' Congress which met at Lima; in 1913 he was appointed Clerk of the Superior Court; in 1915 he was advanced to the rank of Prosecutor in the Criminal Courts; in 1916 he was Secretary of the *Gimnasio Paraguayo* and in 1919 was elected Deputy to the National Congress.

Doctor de Gásperi is the author of a study on the Civil Code of Brazil (published in the Annals of the *Gimnasio Paraguayo)* and has written a *Geografía del Paraguay* which was adopted for use in the schools of the Republic by the Nacional Council of Education and published in Buenos Aires in 1920.



GUSTAVO M. CROVATO

Chemist.

Gustavo M. Crovato, the son of Angel Crovato, an Italian, and Adela Myszkowski, was born on the second of August, 1886, in the city of Asunción, where he was educated at the "Billordo" school, the *Licco Universal,* the *Colegio Nacional,* where he received his Bachelor's degree in 1903, and the School of Pharmacy where he graduated as Chemist *summa cum laude* in 1906.

In 1907 he went abroad and attended the Berlin Polytechnic where he obtained the degree of Engineer in 1911.

He has held many appointive posts: in 1912 he was made Professor of Chemistry in the Normal School; in the same year he taught Chemistry in the

Colegio Nacional and was appointed Assistant in the Municipal Chemical Laboratory; in 1913 he became Professor of Chemistry in the School of Pharmacy; in 1914, General Inspector of Pharmacies, and in 1915 Professor of Analytic Chemistry.

Señor Crovato has written much on chemistry, his principal work being *Observaciones al método de Imbert, Bonnamour, Porcher y Hervieux para la determinación directa de la acetona en la orina,* 1919; he is the author of the regulations for the practice of pharmacy which are now used in Paraguay, and has published a *Proyecto de modificación del arancel relativo a drogas, productos químicos y farmacéuticos y especialidades, etc.*

ENRIQUE AYALA

Magistrate.

Enrique Ayala, the son of Estanislao Ayala and Filomena Benítez, was born on the fifteenth of July, 1879, in the city of Asunción and was educated there at the *Colegio Nacional*, where he obtained the degree of Bachelor in 1899, and the University, which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1918.

Public office possessed a powerful attraction for Señor Ayala and in 1905 he obtained the post of Chief Clerk in the Ministry of Finance; in 1908, before completing his studies, he was appointed to a judicial position in Asunción: he was then made Justice of the Correctional Court and in the same year was promoted to the post of Prosecuting Attorney; in 1910 he was made Prosecutor

in the Civil Courts; in 1912 he became Prosecutor in the Criminal Courts and during 1913 he served as Attorney General *pro tem;* in 1915, he was made Justice of the Criminal Courts.

In 1919 he was elected Deputy to the National Congress.

Rogelio Ybarra

ROGELIO IBARRA

Public man.

Rogelio Ibarra, the son of S. Ibarra Legal and Inocencia Muñoz, was born on the fifteenth of August, 1888, in the city of Asunción, and was educated there in the *Colegio Nacional,* which granted him the Bachelor's degree in 1905, and the University, where he read Law.

He has divided his energies between journalism and politics: in 1913 and 1914 he was editor-in-chief of the daily paper *El Liberal,* the organ of the Liberal Party; he has also been prominent in the ranks of the Party and is at present one of its leaders as a member of the Executive Committee; in 1915 he was elected Deputy to the National Congress where his brilliant participa-

tion in the debates led to his re-election in 1919, in which year he was chosen President of the Chamber. When the present Government came into power, Señor Ibarra was selected by the President as Minister of Justice, Worship and Education.

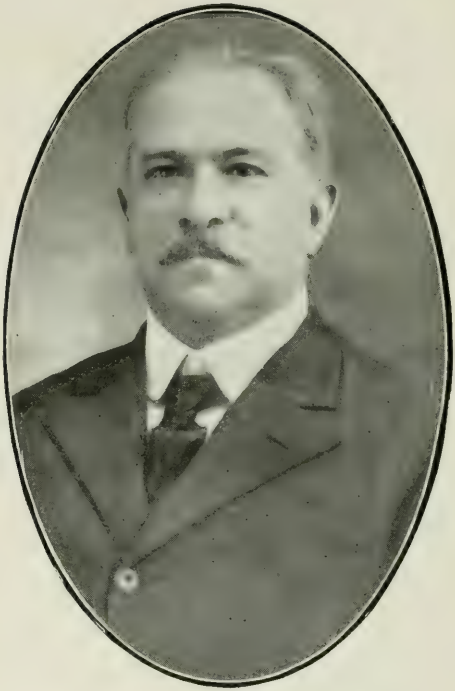
JUAN STEFANICH

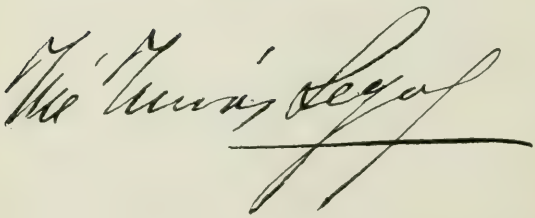
Author; editor.

Juan Stefanich, the son of Antonio Stefanich and Juliana Troche, was born on the third of May, 1889, in Asunción and was educated there in the schools of the city and her University where he won his degree of Doctor of Laws in 1920.

While he was a student he was chosen as Delegate to the Third Students' Congress held in Lima in 1912 and headed the Paraguayan delegation at the Alberdi Commemoration in Buenos Aires in 1920. He has been elected by the Law Students' Club as Editor of the Paraguayan Library, a series of books by Paraguayan authors such as Manuel Domínguez, J. E. O'Leary, J. V. Ramírez and others. He is also the author

of several books which have been well received: *Hacia la cumbre,* travels and impressions, Asunción, 1914; *Aurora,* a novel, Asunción, 1920; *Alberdi, la Argentina y el Paraguay,* the record of the celebration in Buenos Aires in 1920, published in Asunción.





JOSÉ TOMÁS LEGAL

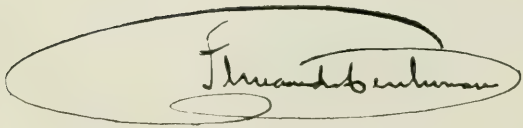
Magistrate; lawyer.

José Tomás Legal, the son of Francisco D. Legal and Inocencia Acosta, was born on the twenty-first of December, 1865, in the city of Asunción and was educated there at the *Colegio Nacional* where he received his Bachelor's degree in 1885. Later he went to Montevideo (Uruguay) to study Law in the University and graduated in 1893 with the degree of Doctor in Laws.

In 1895 he became Judge of the Commercial Courts; in 1899 he rose to be a member of the Appellate Criminal Courts; in 1900 he was called into the Cabinet as Minister of Justice, Worship and Eduaction and as acting Minister of Foreign Affairs; from 1911 to 1912

he served as a Justice of the Superior Court.

These were not, however, his only fields of activity: beginning in 1893 he was a Professor in the University of Asunción and taught Commercial Law for twenty-seven consecutive years, retiring at last with full pension in 1920; from 1902 to 1908 he held the position of Dean of the University. He has also held important elective posts: in 1905 he was chosen Deputy to the National Congress for the period ending in 1908; in 1906 he was elected vice-President of the Liberal Party, being elected President in 1918 in which year he presided over the Liberal Convention.



FERNANDO CENTURIÓN

Musician.

Fernando Centurión, the son of Colonel Juan C. Centurión, a Paraguayan historian, and Concepción de Zayas y Hechavarría, was born in the city of Asunción on the fourteenth of March, 1886, and there began his musical career under the direction of the violinist C. Ascherman. Later he went on to Buenos Aires and studied in the Argentine Conservatory.

He went abroad and while there participated in concerts given in Paris, Brussels, Liege and Louvain. His travels brought him also to Santiago de Cuba and Havana where he was much praised by the critics, but, wishing to perfect his art, he again went to Europe and, in 1910, entered the Royal

Conservatory at Liege, where he studied under Oscar Dossin; he studied also in Brussels under César Thomson and De Boeck and in Paris under Prof. Schwartz Joseph and White.

But Sr. Centurión has not limited his ambition to concerts; he is also one of the foremost Paraguayan composers: his *Marcha heroica,* a symphonic piece for orchestra, and his *Canto amoroso,* a piece for violin and piano, are highly considered and his *Campamento Cerro León* is thought by many to be his masterpiece; he has also composed *Cerro-Corá,* a march for military bands: *Fantasía sobre un tema paraguayo* and *Idilio,* for violin and piano, and *Aires paraguayos.*

FRANCISCO ANTONIO BRIZUELA

Soldier.

Francisco Antonio Brizuela, the son of Ramón Brizuela and Cristina Báez, was born on the seventeenth of February, 1879, in the town of Carapeguá, but was educated in Asunción at the *Colegio Nacional* where he gained the degree of Bachelor in 1903.

In 1905 he joined the expedition sent by the Paraguayan Government against the rebel Indians and his experiences on this service enkindled the desire to become a professional soldier. Next year therefore, upon returning to Asunción, he entered the Military Academy whence he graduated as Second Lieutenant and by successive promotions has risen to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel which he reached in 1919.

In 1901 he was appointed Clerk of Court; in 1903 he was chosen vice-Director of the *San Luis* school; in 1905 and 1906, before entering the Military Academy, he served as Chief of Police in various provincial villages.

For five years (1913-1918) he was Second in Command of the Fourth Military Zone (Encarnación); in 1919 he was offered the post of Chief of Police in the city of Asunción and accepted it, but after a year returned to military duties as Commander of the First Military Zone (Concepción).

PABLO M. YNSFRAN

Journalist.

Pablo M. Ynsfran, the son of Doctor Facundo Ynsfran and Doña Francisca Jiménez, was born on the thirtieth of June, 1894, in Asunción. There he was educated at the Normal School, the *Colegio Nacional,* where in 1911 he received his Bachelor's degree, and — after an intermission—at the University, where he was granted the degree of Advocate in 1918.

In March, 1918, he was appointed General Secretary of Customs and in 1919 was made Counsel for the Indigent.

But he has never practiced his profession, preferring to enlist in the ranks of journalism which exerted an overpowering attraction for him. His first

journalistic training was acquired on *El Liberal* in 1914 while he was a student; in 1915 he was attached to the staff of *El Diario*, the oldest newspaper of Paraguay, where he has continued and has held almost every post, until he is at present editor-in-chief.

He has written various vagrant verses which have appeared in periodicals, but his most important published works are monographs dealing with the history of the great Paraguayan War against the Triple Alliance, to which period of the history of his country he has devoted long study.

Pedro Saguier

PEDRO SAGUIER

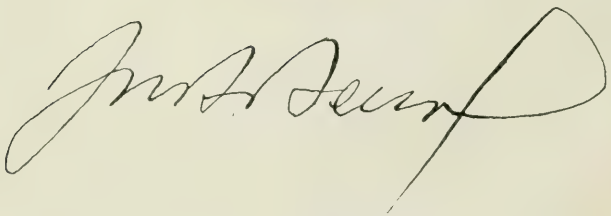
Diplomat.

Pedro Saguier, the scion of one of the oldest families of Paraguay and one intimately associated with the history of the country, was born in Asunción in the year 1863, but was still a boy when he went to Buenos Aires to be educated

His schooling over, he returned to his country and devoted himself to the study of the economic problems which at that time were many and difficult. His appointment as President of the National Bank of Paraguay offered him an opportunity of which he availed himself to advance the interests of the bank. Some time afterwards he was appointed Director-General of the Postal and Telegraph Administration where he succeeded in getting a bill passed by the

Paraguayan Congress establishing the Postal and Telegraph codes which were in use in Argentina.

In the year 1905 the Government appointed him Consul General in Argentina a post which he held until 1911, having been also appointed, in 1908, *Chargé d'affaires* of the Legation. In 1912 he was entrusted with a confidential mission to the Argentine government which, having been crowned with success, was followed by his appointment to the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Paraguay in Argentina which he has retained until the present.



JUAN B. BENZA

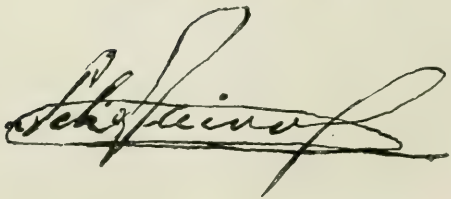
Physician; public man.

Juan B. Benza was born in Humaitá on the twenty-fifth of February, 1875, and began his education in Pilar and Asunción where he obtained the Bachelor's degree in 1896. Then he went on to Buenos Aires to study Pharmacy and Medicine in the University where he won his degree as Chemist in 1898 and that of Doctor of Medicine in 1905.

On his return to Asunción he was made, in 1906, a member of the staff of physicians of the Municipal Emergency Hospital, which post he held but one year; in 1906 he taught Semeiology in the Medical School of Asunción; in 1908 he was appointed Director of the National Board of Health and held that post until 1912; in 1914 he became

Director of the Maternity Hospital; in the same year he was Dean of the Medical School, a position which he retained until 1919; from 1916 until the present he has been a member of the Board of Hygiene and Emergency Hospitals.

Doctor Benza has also held elective offices: since 1912 he has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Party which is now in power; in 1912 he was elected National Deputy, and in 1917 he won election to the Senate where he was chosen First vice-President of the Chamber.



FÉLIX PAIVA

Vice-President of Paraguay.

Félix Paiva was born on the twenty-first of February, 1877, in the town of Caazapá, and there learned his letters in the local primary school; later he went to school in Villarrica and the Capital, attended the *Colegio Nacional*, where he won his Bachelor's degree in 1896, read Law in the University of Asunción and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Laws and Social Sciences in 1901, upon the presentation of a thesis on *Sufragio*.

Five years earlier, in 1896, he had won the contest for the post of Professor in the *Colegio Nacional* and Normal School of Asunción, and from that time until 1910 taught Geography, Algebra

and Geometry; he also taught Public Speaking, Introduction to the Study of the Law, and Finance in the Law School between 1903 and 1911; since 1914 he has been Professor of Penal Law and since 1919, Professor of Constitutional Law in the same Faculty. In 1908 he became Dean of the Faculty of Law and has twice been Rector of the National University, from 1908 to 1911, and again for a few months in 1912.

From his early youth he has taken a conspicuous part in Paraguayan politics . He was a member of the staff of the daily paper *El Diario* when the Revolution of 1904 broke out and he then took part in the street-fighting between the revolutionists and the governmental forces, and in the bombardment of the harbor of Asunción; he was one of the leaders of the Revolution of 1908 which ended with the deposition of President Benigno Ferreira; he was involved also in the so-called Revolution of February, 1911, after which he took refuge in Buenos Aires,

where he remained during the whole of Colonel Jara's administration; but when President Rojas assumed power, in October, 1911, he returned to Paraguay and became the leader of the Liberal Party.

During the elections of 1906 he was chosen Senator for the period ending in 1911; in 1912 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs; later in the same year he became Minister of Justice and Education under President Schaerer; he continued in office also during the Government of President Franco (1916-1919) and when Señor Montero succeeded to the Presidency, he still remained in the Cabinet, with the portfolio of Minister of the Interior until the latter part of 1920, thus having the remarkable experience of serving under four successive Presidents. In the Ministry of Education he carried out important reforms, creating more than two hundred new schools, establishing the Faculty of Medicine, bringing professors from abroad, and en-

couraging the building of schools and public libraries.

He has had an influence in shaping legislation: he is the author of the first electoral law based on the system of the secret vote, and has also to his credit important bills on the Mining Code, and the law for the prosecution of Magistrates.

Dr. Paiva has also served in the Judiciary: in 1902 and 1903 he was a member of the Appellate Court; in 1908 he was appointed Attorney General, and finally, between 1913 and 1916, was a member of the Superior Court.

Dr. Paiva has been President of the *Instituto Paraguayo,* the leading social-educacional institution of Asunción, for more than eight years.

His militant political activities carried him into journalism, and he has belonged to the staff of various Liberal newspapers and periodicals, among them, *El Semanario,* the organ of the Students' Federation, *La Democracia, El Paraguay,* and *El Diario,* the oldest Paragua-

yan newspaper, of which he was the founder and former editor-in-chief.

In addition to his work as a journalist he has written much on legal subjects and is the author of the following books: *Una interpretación constitucional (art. 75)*, Asunción, 1910; *La independencia del poder judicial*, Asunción, 1915; *Estudio de derecho constitucional.*

Eliseo Zavala

ELISEO ZAVALA

Land-owner; farmer.

Eliseo Zavala, the son of Angela Zavala, was born on the twenty-first of March, 1857, in the remote settlement of *paso Urundey,* a suburb of the town of Belén. He had just finished his primary education in the school of the city of Concepción when the Paraguayan War against the Triple Alliance (1865-70) broke out.

At the end of the terrible fight, Señor Zavala, like many of those who survived the ruin, had to earn his living. Though he was then only thirteen years old, he had already discovered a way of making a living in the *mate* (Paraguayan Tea) industry. He began in this as a laborer and it was only after thirty years of arduous work, much of it spent

in the desert, in distant forests owned by the Compañía Matte Larangeira, and in the torrid regions of Brazil, that, having reached the position of General Manager of the company, he was able to retire.

He chief interest now is the breeding of cattle, in which he has a large capital, seventy thousand *hectáreas* of land and forty thousand head of cattle.

Jed. Cullen

FEDERICO CODAS

Magistrate; teacher.

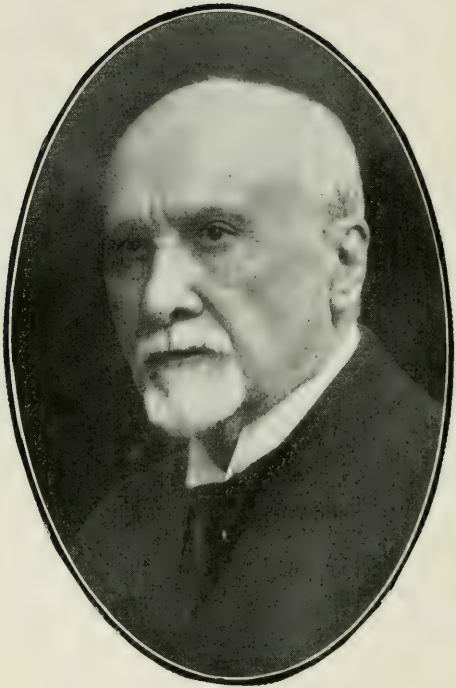
Federico Codas, the son of Cosme Codas and Ramona Insfran, was born on the twenty-second of December, 1868, in the town of Villarrica. He had his early education at the *Colegio Nacional* of Asunción from which he went to the University of Montevideo, Uruguay, but returned to win his degree in the University of Asunción which gave him the degree of Doctor in 1896 on the presentation of a thesis entitled *Juicio político en el Paraguay.*

He had already entered upon an active career: in 1894 he had been appointed a member of the National Board of Education; in the same year he was made a Judge of the Superior

Court; in 1898 he was elected a Deputy in the National Congress, and in 1901 he became Professor in the University. There he revealed his capacity as a teacher and an administrator; he taught International Law and other subjects until 1920 and had the honor of serving as Rector of the University for a period of two years, from 1903 until 1905. He taught also from 1904 to 1915 in the *Colegio Nacional* and during a number of years in the Normal School.

In addition to his academic labors, Dr. Codas has practised his profession as a lawyer and held high posts in the government: in 1911 he was appointed Minister of Justice, in 1912 he was selected to fulfill a confidential mission before the government of Argentina, and in the same year was made Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Finally in 1915 he was appointed for the second time Judge of the Superior Court and retained the position until 1920 when he retired to private life.



Juan B. Gaona

JUAN BAUTISTA GAONA

Banker; ex-President of Paraguay.

Juan Bautista Gaona, the son of Juan Pablo Gaona and Pastora Figueredo, was born in the year 1845 in Asunción and was educated there in private and public schools.

Señor Gaona's career has had two aspects, of the banker and the public man: his career as banker began early; as long ago as 1893 he became President of the Mercantile Bank of Paraguay and, with the exception of the years 1911 and 1912, has continued in that post until the present; meantime he has served on the Board of Directors of the National Bank, of the Bank of the River Plate, and of important corporations including the *Industrial Paragua-*

yo of which he has acted more than once as President.

His political career began somewhat later: in 1905 he was President of the Republic; from 1909 to 1911 and from 1912 to 1919 he was a member of the Senate; in 1911 he served as vice-President of the Republic; he has been a member of the Commission on Public Works, and from 1912 to 1919 was the Head of the Liberal Party.

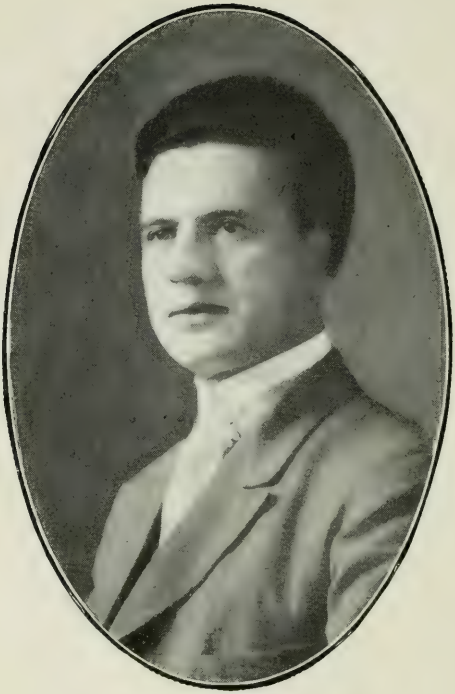
ADOLFO FRANCISCO ANTÚNEZ

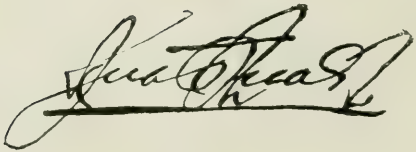
Official; journalist.

Adolfo Francisco Antúnez, the son of Joaquín Antúnez and Mercedes Barrios, was born on the twenty-ninth of January, 1871, in the city of Asunción, and was educated there in the *Colegio Nacional.*

In 1887 he was appointed Clerk in the Ministry of Finance, but only remained in that post for the period of a year; his next appointive post was that of Customs Inspector, a position which he retained for two years until 1899; from 1903 to 1906 he held a higher office in the Administration, being Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior, and finally in 1910 he was appointed Assistant Business Manager of the *Banco Agrícola* of Paraguay.

For the greater part of this period he was interested in journalism: from 1899 to 1901 he was Manager and later Editor-in-Chief of the daily paper *La Tribuna;* in 1902 and 1903 he edited two papers — *El Paraguay* and *El País* — and from 1908 until 1910 he was editor of *Los Principios.* He is the author of *Industria nacional: Descripción de las diversas fábricas,* 1897.





JUAN FRANCISCO RECALDE

Physician; teacher.

Juan Francisco Recalde, the son of Juan F. Recalde and Tomasa Valdez, was born on the ninth of March, 1885, in the city of Asunción and had his early education there at the *Colegio Nacional* which granted him the Bachelor's degree in 1902.

He began his medical studies in the University of Buenos Aires in 1903, but interrupted his course to participate in the Revolution of 1914, joining the expedition of the steamer *Sajonia*. He was wounded at Pilar, but did not abandon the adventure, and after Ytapytapunta had been forced and when the expedition to the North was organized, he joined those who continued up

the river in the steamer *Constitución* under the command of Col. Elías Ayala.

In 1905 he went to Europe to renew his studies in the National School of Florence (Italy), where he graduated *summa cum laude* in 1911 and became Assistant in the Clinic of Professor Burci, where he continued for some time.

On his return to Paraguay he entered on the practice of the profession, giving special attention to surgery, and established a private hospital. In 1913 he was appointed Official Delegate to the Latin American Medical Congress held in Lima; from 1913 to 1914 he was surgeon in the *Hospital de Caridad;* in 1915 he became surgeon, and in 1919 was made Director, of the National Hospital; in 1920 he was appointed Chief of the First Sanitary Zone; in 1920 he was chosen Director General of the National Department of Public Health and of the Emergency Hospitals of Paraguay; from 1919 to 1920 he taught Anatomy in the *Colegio Nacional* and

in 1920 was appointed Professor of Surgical Pathology in the Medical School.

Dr. Recalde is an Honorary Member of the Academy of Medicine of Lima. He reorganized the Medical Association of Paraguay; he is at present the editor of the *Revista Médica del Paraguay,* and has written many pamphlets on medical subjects, principally on the surgical treatment of tropical diseases.

Juan E. O'Leary

JUAN EMILIANO O'LEARY

Author; lawyer; teacher.

Juan Emiliano O'Leary y Urdapilleta, the son of Juan O'Leary and Dolores Urdapilleta, was born on the thirteenth of June, 1880, in Asunción, and was educated there, at the *Colegio Nacional*, where he obtained the Bachelor's degree in 1899, and the University.

Since the year 1899 he has devoted himself chiefly to teaching and writing: he has taught American and Paraguayan History, the History of Spanish Literature, Geography, Rhetoric and the History of the World, both in the *Colegio Nacional* and in the Normal School of Asunción, and in 1910 became Director of the *Colegio Nacional* of Asunción. In 1917 he made an excur-

sion into politics and was elected Deputy to the National Congress.

As a writer he has produced poetical works, such as *A mi hija* published in 1918; but his principal achievement is in the field of history; there he has written: *Historia de la guerra del Paraguay,* 1910; *Páginas de historia,* 1916; *Nuestra epopeya,* 1919; *El mariscal Solano López,* 1920, and he considers that his masterpiece will be the *Historia completa de la guerra del Paraguay* which he is writing at present.

Dr. Andrés Barbero.

ANDRÉS BARBERO

Physician; public man.

Andrés Barbero, the son of Don Juan Barbero and Doña Carolina Crosa, both of Italian birth but settled in Paraguay, was born on the twenty-eighth of July, 1877, in the city of Asunción and was educated there at private schools, the *Colegio Nacional,* which granted him the Bachelor's degree in 1895, and the University, where he won his degree as Chemist in 1898 and as Doctor of Medicine in 1904.

Meantime, in 1910, he had been appointed Professor of Physics in the Colegio Nacional of Asunción and in the same year became a member and Secretary of the National Council of Public Health; in 1901 he received his

appointment as Professor of Medical Physics in the Medical School; in 1905 he was made Director of the National Institute for vaccination and the same year taught Physiology and Histology. In 1906, he became Dean of the Faculty of Medical Sciences. During this time he was most active in organizing and re-organizing the laboratories and clinics; in the twelve years of his professorship he had made three separate voyages to Europe where he acquired instruments for the Laboratory to a value of more than 150,000 francs.

In 1905 the Government appointed him Director *ad honorem* of the Museum of Natural History; in 1906 he was Director of the National Board of Health; in 1908 he was commissioned to go to Europe to study industrial and agricultural education; from 1909 to 1911 he was a member of the National Council of Education.

He has also had active participation in the financial affairs of his country: in 1913 he became a member and Pres-

ident of the Board of Directors of the Agricutural Bank of Paraguay (1913-1917).

In 1917, as Director of the National Board of Health, he conducted an active campaign against one of the tropical plagues of his country — Hook-worm *(Anquilostomiasis)*. To that end he appointed eighty-two commissions whose studies and investigations permitted the conclusion that malaria, leishmaniosis and anquilostomiasis are endemic in certain limited areas of the country. In 1919 he was unanimously elected President of the Paraguayan League to combat Tuberculosis and was also chosen President of the Paraguayan Red Cross. Finally, in 1920, he was appointed Mayor of the city of Asunción.

Doctor Barbero is an enthusiastic collector of the *fauna* and *flora* of Paraguay; he has written on these and related topics for the press and is the author of: *Instrucción técnica,* Asunción, 1908; *Dispensarios médicos ambu-*

lantes e higiene municipal rural, and of the *Informe de la dirección del Departamento nacional de higiene* (August to December, 1917).

CARLOS RODRÍGUEZ SANTOS

Official; publicist.

Carlos Rodríguez Santos, the son of Silverio R. Santos and Sara Rivarola, was born on the fifth of March, 1871, in the city of Asunción, but was educated in Montevideo where he attended the primary and secondary schools and won his Bachelor's degree in 1889.

He has never sought elective office, but has held many official posts: in 1890 he was appointed Clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; in 1891 he was promoted to the post of Second Secretary and translator in the same ministry; in 1894 he was made Chief of the Information Bureau, in 1896 he taught Book-keeping in the National Agricultural School; in 1900 he was a

member of the National Council of Education; in 1902 he was appointed General Post Master; in 1903, Business Manager of the Agricultural Bank of Paraguay; in 1908 Honorary Member of the Council of Agriculture and Industries and also member of the special commission appointed to report on the national finances; in 1912 he received his nomination as Director General of Revenue and in the same year he was made a member of the National Commission of Audit of which two years later he became President, a post which he holds at present.

But besides these duties, it has fallen to him to represent his country on various occasions: in 1899 he was Official Delegate of Paraguay at the International Commercial Congress which met in Philadelphia (U. S. A.); in 1909 he was a member of the Central Committee of the International Agricultural Exposition held on the occasion of the Centenary of Argentine Independence in Buenos Aires; in 1910 he was

Delegate of the Agricultural Bank of Paraguay to the International Exposition of Buenos Aires.

Señor Rodríguez Santos has also won a high place among Paraguayan writers as the author of the following books: *La República del Paraguay,* 1898; *Estudios sobre comercio y colonización,* awarded the gold medal at the International Exposition of Brussels, 1897; *Apuntes sobre el porvenir de la agricultura y de la ganadería en el Paraguay,* 1910, a book of which the Paraguayan Government published a second edition in 1912.

Juan Vicente Ramírez

JUAN VICENTE RAMÍREZ

Journalist; author.

Juan Vicente Ramírez, the son of Alejo Ramírez and Victoria Acosta, was born on the twenty-second of January, 1877, in the remote village of Santiago, Department of Misiones. He had his primary education in the rural schools and later went to Asunción where he attended the *Colegio Nacional,* which granted him his Bachelor's degree in 1910. Whereupon he entered the Law School of the University and is at present a student.

He was elected President of the Law Students' Club in 1919, and in August of that year was also chosen President of the Students' Federation; he was chosen to head the Paraguayan Delegation sent to Montevideo to participate

in the funeral ceremonies of the writer José Enrique Rodó, when the latter's body arrived from Italy in 1920, and he is at present Director General of Statistics.

He has written much for the press of Asunción and has published four books: *Ensayos,* a collection of articles of a literary character (1917); *La cuestión social,* a study of the labor problem, 1919; *El divorcio,* a series of articles (1919), and *Visiones uruguayas,* a book containing impressions of travel.

EMILIO ACEVAL

Man of affairs; ex-President of Paraguay.

Emilio Aceval, the son of Leonardo Aceval and Mónica Marín, was born on the sixteenth of October, 1853, in the city of Asunción, and there was educated at the *Colegio Nacional* which granted him his diploma as Bachelor in 1875.

He devoted himself for some years to practical affairs and did not appear in public life until he was appointed Inspector of Banks; in 1892 he became Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Bank; in 1894 he was made Minister of War and the Navy, a post which he held for a period of four years, serving also in 1896 and 1897 as Minister of Finance.

In 1898 he was nominated for President of the Republic, elected and completed the full term in office.

Again in 1904 he appeared in public life, upon being elected Senator; on the expiration of his term of office he was again appointed President and Manager of the *Banco Agrícola* and later became Director of the Bank of the Republic; in 1908 he was appointed Ambassador to Argentina.

The French Government has honored him by making him Commander of the Legion of Honor and the King of Spain granted him the Naval Grand Cross of Merit.

VÍCTOR ABENTE HAEDO

Public man; lawyer.

Víctor Abente Haedo, the son of Victoriano Abente and María Haedo, was born on the fifth of July, 1882, in the city of Concepción, but was educated in Asunción at the *Colegio Nacional,* which granted him his Bachelor's degree in 1899, and the University, where he read law and won the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1906 and in 1909 that of Public Notary.

He married María Irene Saguier, a member of one of the most distinguished families of Paraguay.

In 1905, while he was still a student, he was appointed Secretary to the President of the Republic; in 1906 he was elected Chairman of the Law-Students' Club; in 1908 he made his first appear-

ance in politics, when he was elected Deputy to the National Congress; he was re-elected in 1911, and was honored by his associates by being chosen President of the Chamber in 1912, 1913, and 1914; in the elections of 1915 he was elected Deputy for the third time and in 1919 was chosen Senator.

His activies, however, have not been limited to the field of politics: he has also given part of his energies to teaching: in 1910 he became Professor of History in the *Colegio Nacional* of Asunción, and continued to teach during the years 1911 and 1912 when he retired to the practice of his profession. For two years, 1915 and 1916, he acted as Counsel of the Municipality of Asunción.

In the course of 1920 he was appointed Honorary Counsel of the Municipality of Concepción, his native town.

Manuel Ruiz, Jr.

MANUEL RIQUELME

Teacher.

MANUEL RIQUELME, the son of Manuel José Riquelme and Tomasa Noguera, was born on the fifth of May, 1885, in the city of Asunción, where he was educated in the Normal School and the University. In 1905 he received his diploma as Normal Teacher and was awarded a scholarship enabling him to study in the Normal School of Paraná (Argentina) where he graduated in 1910.

In 1912 he was appointed sub-Secretary in the Ministry of Education and in 1915 he was made Director General of Schools, a post which he has continued to hold until the present. He is also Professor of Philosophy and Literature in the *Colegio Nacional* and teaches Literature in the Normal School.

MARCIAL SOSA ESCALADA

Official; journalist.

Marcial Sosa Escalada, the son of Don Jaime Sosa Escalada and Doña Asunción Escalada, both members of one of the historic families of South America, was born on the twenty-eighth of May, 1873, in the city of Asunción, but was educated in Argentina, at the Normal School of Buenos Aires, the *Colegio Nacional,* which in 1892 granted him his Bachelor's degree, and the University of Buenos Aires where he read Law and graduated with the degree of Doctor in Jurisprudence and Social Sciences in 1899 upon the presentation of a thesis on *Aceptación y repudiación de la herencia.*

On his return to Paraguay he was made Magistrate in 1901 and continued

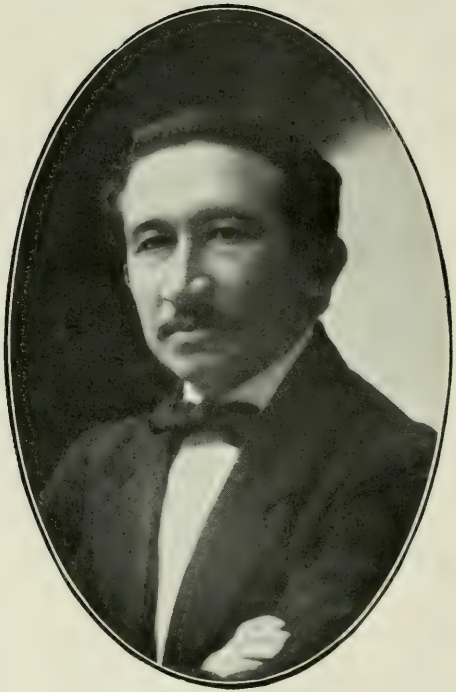
in the courts until 1905 when he abandoned the judicial career to take charge as editor-in-chief of the daily paper *El Cívico;* he retained that post until 1908, but in the meantime was appointed Professor of Civics at the Military Academy in 1906; in the same year he was made City Attorney of Asunción and also appointed Secretary to the Paraguayan Commission on the Bolivian Boundary, a position which he held for two years and did not return to Asunción until 1908.

In 1905 he had been appointed Professor of Roman Law in the University and continues in that position until the present. He has been a Justice of the Superior Civil Court and is at present a member of the Appellate Civil Court in Asunción; from 1914 to 1917 he was Counsel of the Municipality of Encarnación, and from 1918 to 1919 he held a similar office for the city of Concepción.

He has also held elective posts—in 1912 he was chosen Deputy to the Na-

tional Congress; and he has been a journalist for many years, being formerly editor of *La Epoca* in 1904 and of *El Nacional* in 1919.

He has published the following books: *Las instituciones jurídicas de los romanos,* a translation of E. Cuq's text book, 1910; *Las personas jurídicas ante el derecho de los romanos,* a translation of a chapter of the book on that subject by Professor van Wetter, 1910; *Cuestiones sobre posesión de Estado,* 1918.



Juan J. Cornadi C.

JUAN A. SAMUDIO

Painter.

Juan A. Samudio, the son of Saturnino Samudio and Juana Domínguez, was born on the twenty-first of April, 1879, in the city of Asunción, and there in his native city received his academic education, but, feeling an irresistible vocation for the art of painting, went to Rome in 1903 and studied there for the next five years.

He first showed his work in Rome, at the exhibition of 1906, where he had only one small painting entitled *Chioggia* which was signed merely with his initials J. A. S., but it was discovered and praised by so discerning a critic as Francisco Radi; at the International Exposition of Buenos Aires in 1910 Samudio was represented by two pic-

tures, *Noche de luna* and *Puente Canónica,* the former of which won for the artist the bronze medal and was acquired by the National Museum of Asunción.

In 1920, he held a special exhibition in Asunción, which was well attended by the public and highly praised by the local critics. Among his best pictures is *Lucio,* a portrait.

Sr. Samudio is at present the Director of the Academy of Fine Arts of Asunción.

OVIDIO REBAUDI

Chemist.

Ovidio Rebaudi, the son of Antonio Rebaudi and Petrona Balestra, was born in December, 1860, in the city of Asunción, where he began his education, but at the age of seventeen his parents sent him to Italy. There he entered the "Carlo Alberto" Royal School of Pisa, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Chemistry in 1880. He holds also the diplomas of Doctor of Sciences of the University of Chicago; First Class Chemist of the School of Applied Chemistry of Buenos Aires; Honorary Municipal Chemist, and Chemist of the Faculty of Sciences.

In the year 1882, soon after his arrival in Buenos Aires, he was appointed to a post in the Women's Hospital and

in the Children's Hospital, and became a member of the Argentine Medical Society; in 1894 he joined Doctor Arata in founding the *Oficina química nacional* and became one of the Directors; in 1902 he was made Second Chief of the Municipal Chemical Laboratory.

In 1889, when the epidemic of Yellow Fever was invading certain zones of the Argentine Republic, the Municipality of Buenos Aires asked Doctor Rebaudi to study and analyse the waters of the districts in danger; in 1905 he was appointed Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the National University of La Plata, but two years later resigned that post to return to Paraguay. In 1907 he was asked to reorganize the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory of Asunción, which he accomplished; in 1908 he became Rector of the University of Paraguay, and in 1913 received the appointment of Professor of Medical Chemistry in the Medical School of Asunción.

He was vice-President of the Agricul-

tural Exposition of Paraguay, which was held in Buenos Aires in 1910; the same year the Italian Government made him a member of the Jury at the Exposition of Public Health, and again in the same year the National Council of Hygiene of the Argentine Republic appointed him a member of the Directing Board of the section of "Chemistry applied to the service of Public Health," in the Scientific Congress (1910).

In 1910 he discovered a glucocide analogous to glicirricina, a substance with a sweetening power greater than that of sacarose, the discovery of which gave rise to further investigations in the laboratories of Vienna, Antwerp, Wiesbaden and Hamburg, where the new product was called *Rebaudina*, after the name of its discoverer.

For some years Doctor Rebaudi has lived in Buenos Aires, where he is the Honorary President of the Scientific Society for Psychical Studies, Honorary member of the *Círculo Farmacéutico*

Argentino and of the General Pharmacological Society.

He founded and is the editor of the *Revista de química y farmacia;* he has also lectured and written many articles on subjects of sociology and Psychical Research. Among his published works are: *Dosaje del tanino y la materia colorante de los fideos; Artículos y trabajos,* 1907; *El extracto de carne,* 1910.

MANLIO SCHENONI LUGO

Soldier.

Manlio Schenoni Lugo, the son of Fernando Schenoni and Isabel Lugo, was born on the second of May, 1879, in the city of Asunción. He studied first in the *Colegio Nacional* of Asunción and upon receiving his Bachelor's degree, in 1896, went to Chile where he attended the Military School of Santiago and later the School for Military Engineers.

In October, 1898, he graduated with the rank of Second Lieutenant of Military Engineers in the Chilean Army; in 1900 he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant and thereupon returned to his native country where he revalidated his rank and in 1904 was promoted to the rank of Captain; he be-

came a Major in September of the same year, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1908 and finally Colonel in 1915.

From 1905 to 1907 he was Secretary of the General Staff; during the same period he was Director and Professor in the Military School of Paraguay; between 1906 and 1907 he was a member of the Superior and Appellate Military Courts; from 1907 until 1909 he was in Europe as a member of the Paraguayan Military Mission; from 1909 to 1911 he was Secretary to the Ministry of War; from 1912 to 1914, Commander-in-Chief of the First Military Zone; in 1913 Commissioner to Chile; from 1914 to 1916 Secretary in the Ministry of War, and since 1916 he has been Director of the Military School.

In 1906 he directed the construction of the first military telegraph line, from Villa Hayes to the interior of the Chaco, a distance of 48 miles; from 1909 till 1911 he was Prefect General of Harbors; at present he is a member

of the tribunal for qualifications in the Army and a member of the Committee on Physical Education in the *Instituto Paraguayo.*

He has translated from French into Spanish several books on military subjects; he is the editor of *El memorial del Ejército* and of the *Revista de la Escuela Militar*, and the author of numerous articles on military topics.

Antonio Goya

ANTONIO SOSA

Public man; journalist; teacher.

Antonio Sosa, the son of Casimiro Sosa and Faustina Ortigoza, was born on the thirteenth of June, 1870, in the city of Asunción, and was educated there at the *Colegio Nacional,* where he received his diploma as Bachelor, and the Law School where he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Laws and Social Sciences.

He has held many appointive and elective posts: in 1893 he was appointed General Secretary in the Customs Department; in the same year he became Clerk in the National Revenue Office; in 1895 he received the appointment as Professor of Geography in the *Colegio Nacional;* from 1898 to 1899

he occupied the post of member of the Board of Education; in 1895 he received a Judicial appointment as Judge of the Lower Courts which he resigned to accept his nomination to the Chamber of Deputies where he held a seat for two consecutive periods,—from 1898 to 1903—and served as First vice-President of the body in 1902. While he was Deputy he introduced the so-called law of pensions and allowances, a bill for the establishment of a penal colony, and another, which was passed and became law, increasing the annual outlay for Education fifty per cent; from 1903 to 1904 he was Minister of Finance, and in 1904-1905 was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Argentina and Uruguay; in 1912 he was elected Senator for a period of four years, and then proposed that a measure be taken to allow the repatriation of emigrants, including political refugees; in 1913 he was appointed Professor of Finance in the University of Asunción; in 1915 he was made a member of the Board

of the Emergency Hospital; from 1915 to 1916 he was a member of the Committee on Uniform Legislation.

Dr. Sosa has played a part also in journalism: he has been a member of the staff of various newspapers, including *La Opinión, La Tribuna, El País, La Libertad* and *El Tiempo,* the latter during six years, from 1910 to 1916. He has travelled in Europe and resided in Paris for two years.

He has published the following books: *Vida pública,* 1905, dealing with political controversy; *El estado de sitio,* 1907, of a strictly legal character; *Papel moneda,* 1907, relating to the standard of paper money.

Josie Art. Orth

JOSÉ ANTONIO ORTIZ

Public man; diplomat.

José Antonio Ortiz, the son of Juan Antonio Ortiz and Andrea Rojas, was born on the nineteenth of March, 1870, in the provincial city of San Andrés de Limpio. He was educated, however, in Asunción, at the Conciliary Seminary and the *Colegio Nacional* where he won the degree of Bachelor in 1894, and in Buenos Aires where he read Law in the University and gained the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence in 1902.

Ten years earlier, while he was a student in Asunción, he had been appointed Clerk in the National Council of Education; in 1894 he held a post as Clerk in the Ministry of Finance; in the same year he was appointed Professor in the Normal School; in

1895 he entered the diplomatic service and was made *attaché* of the Paraguayan Legation in Buenos Aires; in 1896 he was appointed Secretary to the Consul in Buenos Aires, and in 1898 Secretary of Legation and *Chargé d'affaires ad interim* in Argentina.

In 1905 he returned to Asunción and was at once appointed Attorney General; in 1907 he became Auditor of the War Department; in 1909 he was elected to the National Senate and in 1910 appointed Director General of Revenue. In the same year President Gondra called him into the cabinet as Minister of Finance during the latter's first period of office and he retained office under President Col. Jara; in 1911 he again occupied a diplomatic post, being appointed Confidential Envoy before the Argentine Government. Finally, in 1908, he was appointed Justice of the Civil Appellate Court where he continues.

José L. Muñoz

JOSÉ P. MONTERO

Physician; ex-President of Paraguay.

José P. Montero, the son of Francisco Montero and Gregoria Candia, was born on the first of August, 1878, in the city of Asunción where he had his early education in the primary schools and the *Colegio Nacional* which granted him the Bachelor's degree in 1896. For his professional studies he went to Buenos Aires, entered the University and graduated as Physician and Surgeon in 1904, when he presented a thesis on *La prueba de los cloruros.*

On his return to Paraguay he entered upon a career of marked success: he was appointed General Director of the Emergency Hospitals, which he reor-

ganized by founding the Maternity Hospital, the Pharmacy and the Chemical-Bacteriological Laboratory; he has been a member of the Superior Council of Education, Professor of Pediatrics in the Medical School, Professor of Obstetrics in the School for Midwives, and Dean of the Medical School. In 1906 he was made official Delegate of Paraguay at the Fourth American Medical Congress which met in Montevideo.

Dr. Montero has had a no less successful career in politics: in 1910 he was elected Deputy to the National Congress; in the same year he was Paraguayan Delegate to the Pan-American Congress held in Buenos Aires; the Revolution of 1911 compelled him to flee to the Argentine Republic, but he returned and in 1912 took part in the Counter-Revolution; after which he became Minister of the Interior under President Schaerer and held office until 1916, when he was elected vice-President of the Republic. Finally, on the

death of President Manuel Franco in June, 1919, he succeeded to the Presidency and held office until the end of the term, in August, 1920.

Eusebio L. Luna

EUSEBIO A. LUGO

Dramatist.

Eusebio A. Lugo, the son of Ramón A. Aveiro and Isabel Lugo, was born on the fifteenth of December, 1890, in the village of Emboscada, but was educated at Asunción in the *Colegio Nacional.*

From his early youth he has been a lover of the drama and in the year 1912 obtained a post as stenographer in the National Congress which permitted him to devote much of his time to the study of the stage and to the production of plays based on the national history and character. There he remained seven years and meantime wrote several successful pieces: *La Chala,* a drama in three acts, was presented in 1917 with great success in the National

Theatre of Asunción and was published by the Government printing office; *Camino de la fuente,* a comedy in one act, repeated the success and was followed by *Las ruinas del rosal,* a comedy in one act, and *La muerte de la quimera,* a fantastic drama in three acts, all of which were published in the daily paper *El Liberal,* of Asunción.

Sr. Lugo was elected President of the Club of Paraguayan Dramatic Authors for the year 1918, and in 1919 was elected President of the Students' Club of the *Colegio Nacional* of Asunción.

TEODORO ROJAS

Botanist.

Teodoro Rojas, the son of José M. Rojas and Dolores Vera, was born on the twenty-fifth of September, 1877, in the city of Asunción and there began his education in the primary schools; later he attended the National Schools of Villa Pilar and of Limpio; in 1897 he went abroad and studied at the School of Arts and Crafts of Aarau (Switzerland).

He has devoted himself to the study of botany and for fifteen consecutive years, from 1900 to 1915, held the post of "Guardian" of the *Herbario Hassleriano;* in 1916 he was appointed chief of herbariums and of the Museum and Botanical and Zoological Gardens of Trinidad in the city of Asunción.

A large part of each year he devotes to field work and to gathering specimens of Paraguayan plants to be offered in exchange for the flora of other countries or given to botanists visiting Asunción. In 1906, he was a member of the scientific expedition to the Pilcomayo, the results of which — from the point of view of botany — were published by Dr. Emilio Hassler under the title of *Florula Pilcomayensis* in 1909.

CRISTÓBAL DUARTE

Teacher.

Cristóbal Duarte, the son of Felipe Duarte and Francisca Franco, was born on the tenth of July, 1866, in the city of Asunción, where he was educated in the schools of the city and the Normal School which granted him the degree of Teacher in 1906.

He gave such proofs of talent that, in 1904, before he had graduated, he was appointed Primary Teacher, a post which he held until 1910 when he left Paraguay and went to Entre Ríos (Argentina). There he taught, first as primary teacher, but later as Principal of a school. In 1913 his Government granted him a scholarship permitting him to attend the Normal School at

Paraná, the Capital of the Province of Entre Ríos.

On his return to Asunción he was appointed Regent of the Normal School there in 1915; in 1918 he was made acting Director of the Normal School of the city of Concepción, a post which he still holds, and meantime pursues the study of Law in the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of Asunción.

EDUARDO SCHAERER

Ex-President of Paraguay.

EDUARDO SCHAERER, the son of Santiago Schaerer and Isabel Vera, was born on the second of December, 1873, in the city of Caazapá and was educated there in the *Colegio Nacional.*

Señor Schaerer has filled a large place in the political life of Paraguay for the past twenty years. He has held high public offices: in 1905 he was Director General of the Customs House; in 1908 he was appointed by the President of the Republic Mayor of Asunción and held the position for two years; in 1912 he was Minister of the Interior; meantime, in 1909-1910 and again from 1918 to 1919 he was President of the Liberal Party in which he still has an influential

voice; in 1912 he was the candidate of the party for the Presidency of the Republic and was elected.

After the expiration of his term as President in 1916 he did not retire to private life, but remained active in politics: he was elected Senator in 1917; from 1919 to 1920 he has been President of the Senate, and in these high positions has done much for the progress of his country and especially for its capital, Asunción, which he has aided greatly to modernize.

FULGENCIO R. MORENO

Diplomat; author.

Fulgencio R. Moreno was born in Asunción on the ninth of November, 1872, and was educated there in the schools of the city and her University.

Señor Moreno has played an important part in the affairs of his country as journalist, public official and diplomatist. His career as journalist began early: in 1893, when he was twenty-one, he was a member of the staff of *La Unión* and subsequently served also on *El Progreso, La Tribuna,* and *La Prensa* on which he continued until 1901. He was also for a time one of the editors of the literary periodical *La Semana* and editor-in-chief of the Magazine of the Paraguayan Institute *(Revista del Instituto Paraguayo)* the ablest literary and scientific

periodical which has yet appeared in Paraguay.

His official career began in 1894 when he was appointed Clerk in the General Post and Telegraph Office; he was next made Clerk of the Chamber of Deputies and soon thereafter was elected Deputy; in 1901 he was appointed Minister of Finance; in 1903 he was elected Senator and during his term in the Senate fulfilled a confidential diplomatic mission to Buenos Aires; in 1907 he was appointed a member of a technical Commission to study the rights of Paraguay in the boundary dispute with Bolivia; in 1912 he held for a brief period the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Earlier than this he had also occupied posts in the field of education: in 1901 he had been chosen Principal of the *Colegio Nacional* of Asunción and had also served as Professor of History in the Normal School and as a member of the Board of Education, but from this date he was immersed in diplomacy and

authorship. In 1913 he was appointed Minister to the two governments of Chile and Peru, a post which he resigned in 1915 on being selected as Plenipotentiary Extraordinary to discuss the boundary question with Bolivia; in 1917 he attended the inauguration of the new President of Bolivia with the rank of Ambassador; in 1918 he took up his residence in La Paz as Minister to Bolivia, and in 1919 was transferred to Santiago as Minister to Chile.

As a writer Sr. Moreno has a well deserved reputation: he is the author of many articles and pamphlets on literary, biographical and historical, as well as international topics and is the author of the following books: *La cuestión monetaria,* 1902; *Diplomacia paraguayo-boliviana,* 1904; *Estudio sobre la independencia del Paraguay,* 1912; *Informe sobre reforma impositiva,* 1912; *Juan Zorrilla de San Martín,* a brief critical essay, 1915; and *Paraguay-Bolivia,* a discussion of boundaries, 3 vols., 1917-1920.

Enrique Bordenave

ENRIQUE BORDENAVE

Lawyer; public man.

Enrique Bordenave, the son of Abdón Bordenave and Dolores Franco, was born on the thirtieth of October, 1889, in the city of Barrero Grande and was still a youth when he went to the Capital. There he studied at the Normal School, the *Colegio Nacional,* which granted him the degree of Bachelor, in 1907, and the University where he read Law and graduated as Doctor of Laws and Social Sciences in 1915.

While he was still a student he had held public posts: from 1912 to 1913 he was Chief of the Political Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in 1914-1915 he was Secretary to President Schaerer. In the year that

he received his Doctor's degree he was appointed Professor in the *Colegio Nacional* and there taught the History of the Modern World; in 1916 he was appointed Secretary of the Paraguayan Delegation at the Conference for Uniform Legislation which was held at Buenos Aires and was also elected a Member of the National Board of Education.

In 1917 he began his political career: he was elected Deputy to the National Congress for a period of four years and in 1920 he was appointed Secretary to the Paraguayan Delegation to the Second Financial Conference held at Washington, where important international questions were discussed and where he signed for Paraguay the so-called American Convention.

Dr. Bordenave is well known in his own country as a journalist: from 1913 until 1915 he was the Director of the daily newspaper *El Diario* and is at present the editor of the magazine *Letras*. He is a member of the National

Council of Education, one of the leaders of the Liberal Party and Counsel for the Paraguayan Chamber of Commerce.

HERMENEGILDO ROA

Churchman; teacher.

Hermenegildo Roa, the son of José del Rosario Roa and Simona Gómez, was born on the thirteenth of April, 1865, in the town of Carayaó, but was educated in Asunción, at the Seminary, and in Rome, at the Latin American College and the Gregorian University, where he gained the three degrees of Doctor of Philosophy in 1885, Doctor of Theology in 1889 and Doctor of Canon Law in 1892.

On his return to Paraguay he served as Parish Priest at Luque, San Roque and the Cathedral of Asunción; he was Professor of Latin from 1900 to 1906, Secretary of the Curia until 1906 and has been Vicar-General from 1906 until the present time.

He is also a supernumerary member of the Secret Council of Pope Benedict XV with the title of *Monseñor*.

Dr. Roa collaborated with Father Fidel Maiz in the *Reseña histórica de la diócesis del Paraguay*, Asunción, 1899.

Héctor Velázquez

HÉCTOR VELÁSQUEZ

Physician.

Héctor Velásquez was born on the twenty-fourth of August, 1863, in the city of Asunción and there began his education at the *Colegio Nacional,* but for his professional courses went to Buenos Aires where he entered the University and won his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1890.

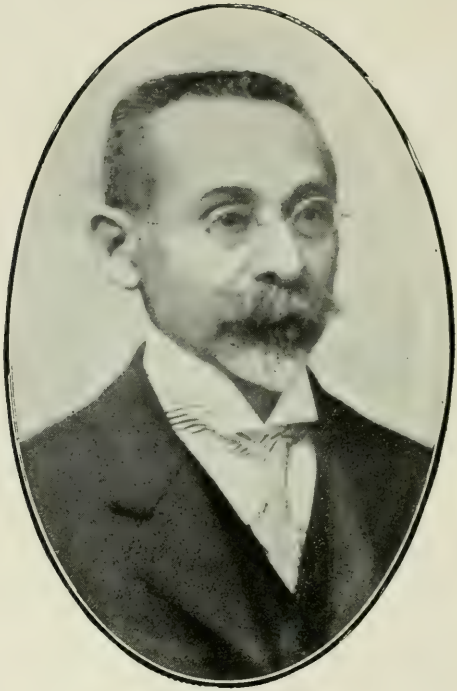
On his return to Paraguay he began to practise medicine and to teach in the University, of which he was chosen Rector in 1892, and ten years later was again elected to the same office; in 1897 he was made Chairman of the National Board of Health, and from 1902 until 1907 was substitute-Professor of Operative Medicine.

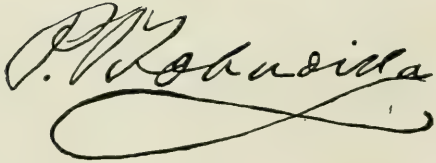
Meantime he was called upon to oc-

cupy governmental posts of trust: in 1894 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and again, in 1910, during his absence from the country, was selected for the same position by President Gondra, but did not arrive to assume his duties until after the government had fallen in the Revolution of that year; he was made Minister to Washington under the administration of President Schaerer (1912-1916) and was later appointed Diplomatic Representative in Europe.

Dr. Velásquez was the Paraguayan Delegate at the Congress of Madrid.

He is the author of the first study on Hook-Worm *(Anquilostomiasis)* in Paraguay which he published in the *Revista del Instituto Paraguayo.*





PEDRO BOBADILLA

Public man.

Pedro Bobadilla, the son of Don Juan Gregorio Bobadilla and Doña Juliana Escobar, was born in the year 1895 in the city of Villeta. He was brought up for the Church and educated in the Catholic Seminary of Asunción where he remained from 1880 to 1885, but he found other pursuits more attractive and after some years entered the University of Asunción which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1898.

He founded a private school, the *Instituto Paraguayo* in Asunción and was Director there from 1885 until 1892; in 1894 he was appointed Civil Judge and was also chosen to act as Attorney for Minors, holding both posts until

1898 in which year he was appointed Justice of the Civil Appellate Court; in 1905 he was made Judge of the Superior Court; in 1912 he was chosen Rector of the University of Asunción.

Meantime he had occupied political positions: in 1901 he was Minister of Worship, Justice and Public Education, in the year 1912 he was elected vice-President of the Republic and completed the full term, holding office until 1916.

RAMÓN INDALECIO CARDOZO

Teacher.

Ramón Indalecio Cardozo was born on the sixteenth of May, 1876, in the city of Villarrica and began his education there in the primary schools and the *Colegio Nacional,* but continued his studies in the Capital of the Republic, at the *Colegio Nacional* which granted him the Bachelor's degree in 1895, and the Normal School which granted him the degree of Teacher in 1898.

In 1896, before finishing his studies in the Normal School, he had begun to teach there; from that time until the present he has devoted his whole energies to the profession.

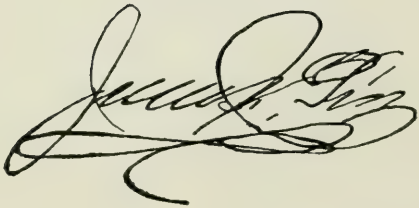
He was appointed Paraguayan Delegate to the Second Congress for the welfare of children which met in Mon-

tevideo in 1919. He is now the Director and Professor in Pedagogy of the Normal School of Villarrica and Professor in the *Colegio Nacional* of the same city.

In the elections of 1909 he was chosen National Senator, but only occupied the seat for a very short time and presented his resignation, in order to give his full time to his teaching.

Señor Cardozo has the honor of having been the leader in organizing the elementary Normal School in Villarrica which attained such brilliant results that he was encouraged to establish others.

At the *Congreso del niño* he presented a work entitled *Educación panamericana*. He is also the author of various works on pedagogical subjects, among which is *Pestalozzi y la educación contemporánea; Proyecto de legislación escolar*, 1919.



JUAN FRANCISCO PÉREZ

Official.

Juan Francisco Pérez, the son of José del Carmen Pérez and Juana Rosa Acosta, was born on the fourteenth of April, 1873, in Cerro León, Department of Pirayú, but was educated in Asunción, at the primary schools, the *Colegio Nacional,* which granted him the Bachelor's degree in 1890, and the University, where he read Law.

His first appointive post was that of stenographer in the National Congress, which he held from 1891 to 1899; in 1900 he was Counsel for the Poor; from 1900 to 1902 he acted as Clerk in the Department of Colonization in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; in 1903 he succeeded Señor Manuel Gondra as Secretary of the University; in 1905 he

was appointed Director of the Bureau of Statistics and in the same year became Judge in the Lower Civil Courts.

After the Revolution of 1908 he was chosen to be Secretary to the Chief of Police of Asunción; soon afterwards he himself became Chief of Police, but resigned that position to accept the appointment as Postmaster General which office he held from 1909 until the downfall of Señor Gondra's first Presidency in 1911; he was Secretary of the Committee on Codes and Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Worship and Education from 1915 to 1920; he is at present Chief Stenographer in the National Congress and editor of the *Diario de Sesiones* of that body.

After the Revolution of 1911, on the formation of the new Liberal Government, he was nominated Deputy to the National Congress, but he declined the nomination as well as that to a seat in the Senate.

During his service as Postmaster General he was appointed Delegate to the

South American Postal Congress held in Montevideo in 1911, where he was elected Chairman of the first department. He has held various honorific posts, among others that of Secretary and member of the Board of Directors of the *Instituto Paraguayo* since 1895 until the present and its Delegate at the Pan-American Scientific Congress which met in Washington; he has been editor of *El Diario* (1911-1912) and of *El Liberal* (1913-1914); from 1912 to 1914 he was one of the directors of the Bank of the Republic; in 1920 he was made a member of the Pan-American Committee.

ENRIQUE L. PINHO

Magistrate; teacher.

Enrique L. Pinho, the son of Ernesto J. S. Pinho and Ana Galeano, was born on the twenty-fourth of August, 1875, in Asunción. He had part of his education in Buenos Aires where he attended the *Colegio Nacional* and obtained the Bachelor's degree in 1895, but he took his professional courses at the University of Asunción which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1907 on the presentation of a thesis on *Institución del jurado — Ventajas y defectos — Reformas que requiere.*

While he was at school in Buenos Aires he was Monitor from 1893 to 1895; in 1896 he was appointed Teacher in the Normal School of Asunción; in

1898 he became Assistant-Principal of the public school of Encarnación and in 1905 Principal.

Meantime he was studying Law and in 1905 was appointed Public Prosecutor; in 1906 Police Judge; in 1907 he was admitted to the Bar; in 1909 he was appointed Judge of the Superior Civil Court, and in 1910 Judge of the Superior Criminal Court where he continues until the present.

Dr. Pinho has taken an active and useful part also in the social life of the Capital: in 1902 he joined a number of friends in founding the Ubiqué Club of which he has been Secretary ever since; in 1913 he was chosen President of the Paraguayan Foot-Ball League and retains that post until now; in 1914 he was made Director of the Boy-Scouts and is still at its head, and he has been for many years one of the Directors of the *Instituto Paraguayo*.

DELFÍN CHAMORRO

Teacher.

Delfín Chamorro, the son of José de la Cruz Chamorro and Juana Inés Martínez, was born in the town of Caaguazú on the twenty-fourth of December, 1863, and was educated in the *Colegio Nacional* which granted him the Bachelor's degree in 1885.

He chose teaching as his profession and has devoted himself to it with rare singleness of purpose, for he pursued it without deviation for thirty-five years. He showed similar concentration and tenacity in his subject; he chose the Spanish language and literature which he taught to the practical exclusion of other subjects and in which he made himself a competent instructor. He got his first post of dignity in 1885

when he was appointed Principal of the school of San Juan Bautista; in 1889 he was advanced to be Principal of the School of Villarrica; in 1892 he was made Professor of Rhetoric, Poetry, etc., in the *Colegio Nacional* of Villarrica, where he taught in various capacities until 1911; from 1911 until 1919, when he retired on a pension, he taught in the *Colegio Nacional* of Asunción and served meantime as Secretary of the *Colegio* from 1912 to 1914 and also as Secretary of the University in 1911 and 1912.

Serafina Dávalos

SERAFINA DÁVALOS

Teacher.

Serafina Dávalos, the first woman to obtain the Doctor's degree in Paraguay, is the daughter of Don Gaspar Dávalos and Doña Teresa Alfonze. She was born on the ninth of September, 1883 in the town of Ajos, but was educated in Asunción—at the Normal School, where she was given her diploma as Teacher in 1898, at the *Colegio Nacional,* where she obtained her degree as Bachelor in 1902, and at the University which granted her the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1907.

Señorita Dávalos began to teach at the *Colegio Nacional* in 1902 while she was still a student in the University and has continued as a member of the faculty of the *Colegio* until the present,

teaching Ancient History, Morals and Common Law.

In 1905 she founded a business school for girls, known as the *Colegio Mercantil de Niñas* of which she is still the head.

On receiving her law degree in 1907 she began to exercise the profession and practices before the courts.

In 1910 she was sent as Delegate to the International Women's Congress which met at Buenos Aires, where she was appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the Pan-American Women's Federation and later was chosen Honorary President of the National Council of Women of Paraguay.

FRANCISCO C. CHAVEZ

Public man.

Francisco C. Chavez, the son of Federico C. Chavez and Felicia Careaga, was born on the seventh of June. 1875, in the city of Asunción and was educated there at the *Colegio Nacional,* which granted him the Bachelor's degree in 1895, and the University which made him Doctor of Laws in 1901 when he presented a thesis entitled *Publicidad del delito.*

He had begun his career in the public service as early as 1894 when he began to teach in the *Colegio Nacional;* in 1895 he assumed also the duties of Chief Clerk in the Ministry of Justice; in 1898 he was appointed Public Prosecutor, and in 1900 he was made Police Counsel—all of which offices he held

before receiving his degree. In 1901 he was admitted to the Bar and entered upon the practice of his profession; in the same year he was made Justice of the Superior Court and Professor of Civil Law in the University where he taught until 1908; in 1903 he was appointed Minister of Justice; in 1907 he was elected National Deputy; in 1908, Rector of the University; in 1911 he was Minister to Brazil; in 1913 he was again elected Deputy, and in 1915 was chosen a member of the Senate where he continues until now.

JUSTO PASTOR VERA

Physician.

Justo Pastor Vera, the son of Adriano Vera and Dolores González, was born on the seventeenth of October, 1878, in the city of Asunción and was educated there at the *Colegio Nacional,* where he obtained his degree as Bachelor in 1896, and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1905. In recognition of his proficiency, the Government sent him abroad to continue his studies in the University of Paris where he took special courses on the Nose, Ear and Throat under Professors Lermoyes and Luc and also made special studies in Tropical Diseases, by which he won the degree of *Medecin colonial.*

On his return to Paraguay in 1908

he was appointed Professor of Public and Private Hygiene and also of Medical Physics in the University; in 1910 he served as Physician to the Emergency Hospital; in 1912 he was appointed Secretary of the National Department of Hygiene; in 1914 he was elected President of the Paraguayan Gymnasium; in 1918 he was appointed to the Municipal Council in which he represented the Health Department; in that year also he was made Professor of Biological Physics in the Medical School.

Dr. Vera is at present a member of the Board of Directors of the Paraguayan Institute and of the National Board of Health which has chosen him Honorary Medical Director of the Schools.

GUILLERMO TELL BERTONI

Botanist; official.

Guillermo Tell Bertoni, the son of Moisés S. Bertoni, the famous Swiss naturalist, who is the leading authority on the fauna and flora of Paraguay, and Eugenia Rossetti, was born on the twenty-eighth of August, 1880, in Jesus y Trinidad, a suburb of Asunción, where his father was in charge of the Zoological Garden. He went to school in the Capital at the National School of Agriculture where he obtained the title of Agronomist in 1904.

In the same year he was appointed Head of the Agricultural Station at Puerto Bertoni and Editor of the *Revista de Agronomía,* a post which he held until 1914 when he was made Inspector of the National Department for

the Encouragement of Industry *(Fomento)*. In 1909 he was appointed Inspector of the Agricultural Bank of Paraguay which has a leading part in the agricultural and industrial development of the country.

He is the author of several pamphlets of a botanical and industrial interest: *El tabaco paraguayo*, 1915; *Yerba mate, (Ilex paraguariensis)*, 1916; *La yerba mate*, 1920; *El indio guaraní*, an ethnological sketch, 1920.

JUAN MANUEL SOSA ESCALADA

Public man.

Juan Manuel Sosa Escalada, the son of Ignacio Sosa and Josefa Encarnación Escalada, a descendant of the historic Escalada family of Argentina, was born in Villa de San Pedro on the tenth of November, 1860, but was educated in Buenos Aires, at the *Colegio Nacional,* which granted him the Bachelor's degree, and the University where he read law.

Meantime, in 1869, when Paraguay went to war against the Triple Alliance, though he was hardly more than a child, he had fought, as many other Paraguayan boys had done, as a private in the ranks.

Although he has not been a lover of politics, his name has appeared among

the leading men of the traditional Liberal-Democratic Party which on various occasions has offered him posts in the Administration.

His first appointive post was that of Judge in the Lower Civil Courts in 1890, which he resigned in 1891 on the outbreak of the Revolution of that year; in 1900 he was appointed Mayor of Asunción by the President, but resigned in 1902 when the Government changed; again in 1905 he was made Mayor, but in 1906 he once more resigned. Nevertheless, his period of office was fruitful in enterprise and it was then that four of the principal streets—España, Colombia, Colón and 15 de Mayo—were paved.

His political career also began in 1891 when he was elected Senator, but was prevented by the Revolution from occupying his seat, in spite of having been elected by a great majority; but having again been elected Senator by the southern departments of the Republic he took his seat and retained it until

the revolutionary movement of July, 1902, caused the downfall of the Government.

In the Revolution of 1904 he took a prominent part as Governor General of War and the Navy *(Intendente general de guerra y marina)* of the revolutionary army, a post which he continued to hold until the peace of Pilcomayo had been signed; in 1906 he received his appointment as Chief of the National Guard with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

In 1910 he removed to Buenos Aires where he has lived ever since and where he is now the President of the Paraguayan Club which thirty-three years ago, during a sojourn in the city, he helped to found.

He is an Honorary Member of the *Instituto Paraguayo.*

JOSÉ P. GUGGIARI

Public man; lawyer.

José P. Guggiari, the son of Pedro Guggiari and Petrona Corniglione, was born on the seventeenth of March, 1884, in the city of Asunción, but his parents having settled in Villarrica he had his early education there. His later studies he had in Asunción, at the *Colegio Nacional,* which granted him the Bachelor's degree in 1900, and the University, where he graduated in 1910 with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

For many years he has been a member of the Board of Education and has belonged to the Board of Directors of the *Instituto Paraguayo;* in 1908 he was appointed Prosecutor in the Criminal Courts and in the same year designated by Executive decree to occupy *ad inte-*

rim the post of Attorney General; in 1912 he was elected Deputy to the National Congress and re-elected in 1913 and 1917 respectively, and in 1918 he was chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies. From 1913 until 1920 he was a member of the University Council.

He had belonged to the Liberal Party since 1903 and had been on various occasions a member of the Central Committee: finally, in August, 1920, he was offered the portfolio of the Interior and thus became a member of the Cabinet of President Gondra.

PEDRO L. BARBOSA

Physician.

Pedro L. Barbosa, the son of Francisco Barbosa was born on the thirtieth of April, 1890, in the city of Encarnación, where he received his primary education and entered the *Colegio Nacional;* in 1904 he went to Asunción and in the Capital won his Bachelor's degree at the early age of sixteen; in 1907 he began his medical studies in the University of Asunción, but a year later the Medical School was temporarily closed and he was compelled to abandon his career.

He then joined the staff of *El Diario* and re-entered the University to read Law, but in 1911 he left Paraguay on account of the Revolution of that year and went to Buenos Aires where

he found employment on the newspaper *El Nacional.* There his interest in Medicine was re-awakened and he entered the Medical School; in 1913, however, he returned to Asunción and soon afterwards the Government granted him a scholarship enabling him to study in Europe. Near the end of that year he entered the Medical School of Geneva, but the outbreak of the Great War once more interrupted his studies and made his position critical, for his government stopped all scholarships. After many hardships he obtained a post on the Genevan newspaper *Le Journal de Geneve* and a few months later, thanks to the editor, he was appointed Assistant in the Hospital, and finally graduated in 1917 as Doctor of Medicine in the Medical School of Geneva, presenting a thesis on *Tachycardia paroxística.*

Before returning to Paraguay, Dr. Barbosa made a journey to Africa and visited several European countries; he remained in Monte Carlo during 1919

and reached Asunción in 1920, where he was promptly appointed Physician of the Sanitary Zone in the fight against Hook-worm *(Anquilostomiasis)*.

He has written much, not only in the daily press as correspondent of *El Diario,* but in pamphlets and articles on medical and psychological topics.

ELISEO DA ROSA

Journalist; official.

Eliseo Da Rosa, the son of Juan Da Rosa and Pilar Serqueira, was born on the fourteenth of June, 1883, in the city of Paraguarí where he learned his letters and received his secondary education. In 1914 he went to Paris, attended the *École des Sciences Politiques,* and graduated in 1917, receiving his diploma *cum laude* in Economy and Finance.

Before the end of the Great War he returned to his country and at once embraced the journalistic career.

In January, 1918, he became editor-in-chief of *El Diario* of Asunción, the oldest and most widely circulated newspaper of the city, in whose columns

Señor Da Rosa writes on topics related to finance which is his special interest.

He has held important official posts; he has been Secretary to the Mayor of Asunción; he was Director General of Customs in 1917; Chief of Police of Asunción during a few months in 1918, and in 1920 he was for the second time appointed to the position of Director General of Customs which he now holds.

JOSÉ IRALA

Official; diplomat; lawyer; public man.

José Irala, the son of Don Gerónimo Irala and Doña Rosa Gertrudis Fleitas, was born on the nineteenth of May, 1864, in the village of San José, where he began his education, but for his later studies went to Asunción. There he attended the *Colegio Nacional* and won his Bachelor's diploma in 1887. He entered the University and won the title of Public Agrimensor; in 1893 he gained that of Notary Public. In 1901 he received the degree of Doctor in Jurisprudence on the acceptance of a thesis on *Gobierno municipal* presented in 1898.

While he was a student he took an active and prominent part in politics:

in 1891 he was elected Deputy and served during the whole of that legislative term; he was re-elected in 1895 and again in 1901, but resigned in both cases before the conclusion of the period to accept posts in the Administration; in 1917 he was elected Senator for the term ending in 1921.

He has held other government positions: he has been Clerk in the Attorney General's office, Clerk of Courts, Judge in the Lower Criminal Court and also in the Commercial Court, Minister of Justice, Worship and Education; he has also been the diplomatic representative of his country before five European governments—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Holland and Switzerland.

Dr. Irala has practised his profession in Asunción, with interruptions, for more than thirty years and has won a place in the front rank of Paraguayan lawyers.

In 1900 and 1901 he taught Civil Law in the University. He was an honorary

member of the *Sociedad de beneficencia del Paraguay* and belonged to its Council until 1914 when Congress decreed the dissolution of all such societies.

In his youth he was a member of the staff of *La Democracia* and wrote freely on public questions, but during recent years his writings have been confined to official matters.

Arsenio López Chávez

ARSENIO LÓPEZ DECOUD

Author; public man.

Arsenio López Decoud, the son of Benigno López and Petrona Decoud, was born in the city of Asunción, in June, 1868, but was educated in Buenos Aires at the Naval School where he graduated in 1887 with the rank of Ensign. On his return three years later to Paraguay he attended the *Colegio Nacional* which granted him his Bachelor's degree in 1894.

In 1895 he won the contest for the chair of Geography of the American and European continents in the *Colegio Nacional* of which subsequently he became Director and retained that post from 1900 to 1902. Meantime in 1894 he had been elected Deputy, re-

elected in 1897 and in 1902 chosen member of the National Senate.

He has held not only elective but also appointive posts; in 1906 the Executive appointed him Delegate to the Third Pan-American Congress; on the occasion of the commemoration of the Centenary of Argentine Independence (1910), he was appointed Plenipotentiary; in 1912 he was Mayor of the city of Asunción, and in 1917 he was chosen Delegate to the International Conference which took place in Havana.

Sr. López Decoud holds a high rank among Paraguayan writers and journalists: he has been editor-in-chief of leading papers including *El Progreso, La Prensa, El Nacional* and *Fígaro,* and is the author of the following books: *El feminismo,* 1901; *El tercer Congreso Pan-Americano,* 1906; *Los intereses argentinos en el Paraguay,* 1911; *Album gráfico del Paraguay: Un siglo de vida independiente,* 1912; *Oscar Wilde,* 1915; *Del destierro,* 1915; *Alfredo de Musset,* 1916.

Narciso R. Colman

NARCISO R. COLMAN

Official; anthologist.

Narciso R. Colman, the son of Juan V. Colman and Rosa Isabel Cuellar, was born on the twenty-ninth of October, 1876, in Ibytymi but was educated in the Capital at the Normal School which he attended from 1887 to 1889.

He then went to Buenos Aires and obtained occupation as a telegraphist in the Buenos Aires-Rosario Railway and later had a similar post in the Buenos Aires-Pacific Railroad; in 1900 he was made Assistant Station Master; in 1901 he returned to Paraguay and was appointed Chief of the Telegraph Service in the Postal Administration, a post which he held for nineteen consecutive years; in 1920 he was promoted to the

office of General sub-Inspector of the Department.

He has also acted in the judicial life of his country, occupying various positions from Clerk of Court to that of Judge of the Criminal Court.

Señor Colman has studied Guaraní, the native language of the most numerous Indian stock of Paraguay and still in general use throughout the country, and has published: *Ocara Poty* (Wild flowers) an anthology, containing more than seventy poems written in Guaraní; *Era* (The seeding plot), a series of lectures in Guaraní, *in press*.

BENIGNO FERREIRA

Public man; soldier; lawyer.

Benigno Ferreira was born of humble parents in Isla Aveiro, Department of Limpio, in the year 1846. He had his primary education in his own country, but in 1859 went to Argentina, and entered the historic *Colegio Nacional* of Concepción del Uruguay (Province of Entre Ríos) which in due time granted him his Bachelor's degree. He went on to Buenos Aires, read Law in the University and after a long intermission caused by the Paraguayan War, which drew him from his books in 1865 and kept from returning to them until 1877, he won the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1880.

The fighting had practically ceased

and a provisional government been organized in Paraguay in 1869. Under this he served as Commander of the Port of Asunción, sub-Prefect and Chief of the National Guards of the Capital; in 1870 he was elected Deputy to the National Congress; in 1871 he was appointed Minister of War and in 1873 he was made Minister of the Interior. In March of that year a revolution broke out, headed by General Bernardino Caballero, and the governmental forces under Major González were defeated at Jabibiry. Thereupon the President of the Republic put Doctor Ferreira in command of the regular forces which conclusively defeated the revolutionists on June 18th. In January 1874, a new revolution broke out with the object of deposing Dr. Ferreira, but he, in fact, had already resigned, had returned to Argentina and resumed his law studies.

For the next twenty years he remained in Buenos Aires, studying and practising Law, but having returned to his

country in 1895 he became the President of the Liberal Party and in the same year was appointed Justice of the Superior Court of which he was later chosen Presiding Judge.

He had retired to private life when the Revolution of August, 1904, was organized, but he accepted the direction of the movement and the command of the revolutionary army. The Revolution prospered and as soon as peace was re-established in 1906 Gen. Ferreira was elected President of the Republic. Two years later another revolution put an end to his government and he again withdrew to Buenos Aires. Nevertheless, during his Administration he had accomplished much; he had surrounded himself with capable men; he had brought the railway question to a settlement and the lines had been extended to a junction with the Argentine lines, thus finally establishing railroad communication between the two republics; through the mediation of the Argentine Government he had post-

poned the boundary question with Bolivia and obtained the foundation by foreign capitalists of the *Banco de la República* on a solid basis.

Gen. Dr. Benigno Ferreira is married to Doña Carmen Mora, a granddaughter of Don Fernando de la Mora, one of the leaders of the Paraguayan Independence movement, and lives in Buenos Aires.

JOSÉ ANTONIO PÉREZ

Lawyer.

José Antonio Pérez, the son of José del Carmen Pérez and Juana Rosa Acosta, was born on the nineteenth of March, 1878, in Pirayú, but obtained his education in Asunción at the *Colegio Nacional,* where he received his Bachelor's degree in 1898, and in the University where he won the degree of Doctor of Laws and Social Sciences in 1914 upon the presentation of a thesis on *Modos de adquisición de tierras fiscales en el Paraguay.*

Upon receiving his diploma he entered upon the practice of his profession and is counted among the leading Paraguayan lawyers. Meantime, before completing his studies, he was elected Deputy to the National Congress for a

period of three years, from 1905 to 1908, and in 1907 he was appointed Professor of American History in the *Colegio Nacional.* There he taught, however, only during the years 1907 and 1908, and resigned to give his full time to his legal studies.

He has contributed to various periodicals and to such daily papers as *El Cívico* and *El Demócrata;* he is also the author of a pamphlet entitled *El doctor Báez, su actuación política dentro y fuera del país,* 1907.

ADOLFO APONTE

Lawyer; public man.

Adolfo Aponte, the son of Juan Asencio Aponte and Carmen Fleytas, was born on the twenty-seventh of October, 1873, in the city of Itapé, but was educated in Asunción at the *Colegio Nacional,* where he received his Bachelor's diploma in 1896, and the University which he entered in 1913. There he read law, and graduated in 1917 with the degree of Doctor of Laws, presenting on that occasion a thesis on *Propiedad literaria.*

In 1908 he was elected Deputy to the National Congress and during his term of office introduced a bill for the registration of literary property.

After graduating he entered on the

practice of his profession and in 1915 was appointed to the post of Prosecutor in the Civil and Commercial Courts which he retained until 1920.

LEO CENTURIÓN

Dramatist; journalist.

Leo Centurión, the son of Ciriaco Mario Centurión and Juana Torres Romero, was born on the twenty-fourth of September, 1893, in the city of Concepción and there was educated in the Church Schools.

He began while he was a boy to write both for the press and for the stage, as he has continued to do until the present: as a journalist he has contributed to various periodicals including *La Razón, Pegaso,* of Montevideo, *La Tribuna, El Municipio* and *Crónica* and has been editor of the last three. As a dramatist he has produced *La cena de los románticos,* a comedy in two acts, presented in the National Theatre of Asunción in 1916; *Final de un cuento,*

a comedy, 1908; *El huracán,* a comedy of manners, 1920. He has also published *A través de un alma,* a psychological novel, 1911, and *A través del monóculo,* a collection of critical and satirical articles, 1915.

Edward Ingle.

EUSEBIO AYALA

Public man; teacher.

Eusebio Ayala was born in the town of Barrero Grande, Paraguay, in 1875, and was educated in the Capital, at the *Colegio Nacional* where he obtained his Bachelor's degree in 1895, and the University, which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1900 on the presentation of a thesis on *El presupuesto nacional.*

Soon after graduation he entered upon his career as teacher in which he has won a high reputation: he taught for some time in the *Colegio Nacional* and there won the chair of Philosophy in open competition. Later he taught in the University, giving the courses in Political Law in 1905, Sociology, Penal

Law and Statistics in 1906, and in other years Political Economy which he still teaches. He is also a member of the University Council.

Dr. Ayala has visited the United States and has travelled over Europe where he has passed much time in England and France, thus adding to his preparation for the important governmental posts which he has held: in 1909 he was Minister of Education and between 1909 and 1912 served on occasions as Minister of Finance and Minister of Foreign Affairs—a post to which he was recalled in 1920 when President Gondra assumed power.

Dr. Ayala has represented his country in various international congresses: in 1910 he went to The Hague as Delegate to the conference on International Money Orders; he headed the Paraguayan delegation to the Second Pan-American Scientific Conference at Washington in 1915; he was Delegate to the Pan-American Conference of Buenos Aires in 1916 and also to the

Second Pan-American Financial Conference in Washington in 1919.

He is vice-President of the *Banco Mercantil* of Paraguay.

JUSTO PASTOR DUARTE

Physician.

Justo Pastor Duarte, the son of Pedro Duarte and Facunda Ramírez was born on the twenty-fifth of August, 1863, in the city of Hiaty, but for his schooling went to Asunción where he studied in the *Colegio Nacional* and obtained his degree as Bachelor in 1883. Armed with this he went to Montevideo (Uruguay) and there entered the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery.

He has twice been Rector of the National University of Asunción, the first time in 1893 and the second in 1905; in 1897 he became titular Professor in the Medical School where he taught in various chairs for eleven years and retired in 1908, having served as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in 1902.

Besides his formal relations with the Medical School he has done much for the public health: he founded the Emergency Hospital in 1903, being its first Director and a member of its Administrative Council from that time until 1920; from 1899 to 1900 he was also a member of the National Board of Health and of the Council of Hygiene.

He has served one term in the National Senate.

ALEJANDRO ARCE

Physician; teacher.

Alejandro Arce, the son of Estanislao Arce and Candelaria Montes, was born on the nineteenth of March, 1883, in the city of Asunción, and was educated there at the *Colegio Nacional,* which granted him his Bachelor's degree in 1900, and the University where he won his degree of Physician and Surgeon in 1908.

In 1903 and 1904, while he was still a student, he taught Chemistry in the Normal School of Asunción and in 1905 he also taught the same subject in the *Colegio Nacional.*

He has held important posts: for more than five years he was Head Physician in the Maternity Hospital and from 1907 to 1912, Physician of the

Emergency Hospital of Asunción. He has been selected on various occasions to represent his country at international congresses: he was the Paraguayan Delegate to the Medical Congress which met in Buenos Aires in 1910 and was also Delegate to the Medical Congress held in Rio de Janeiro in 1918.

From 1912 until 1916 he was a member of the diplomatic corps of Paraguay and held the position of Secretary of Legation in Paris. At present he is Chief of Police of Asunción.

Pablo Alborno

PABLO ALBORNO

Artist; teacher.

Pablo Alborno, the son of Santiago Alborno and Asunción Alfaro, was born on the seventh of June, 1877, in Asunción, but was educated in Montevideo where he studied at the School of Arts and Crafts and obtained honorable mention in the classes in Painting in 1889. On his return to Asunción he studied art in the *Instituto Paraguayo* and in 1903 won the competition for a government scholarship enabling him to go abroad to continue his studies.

He elected to go to Rome and there worked with so much success that he had canvases hung in the International Exhibitions both of 1905 and 1906. His attainments were recognized in Paraguay where he was appointed Director

of the National Academy of Fine Arts in 1909, Professor of Drawing and Painting in the *Colegio Nacional* in the same year and also Professor of Drawing in the *Colegio San José.*

In the Centennial Exposition held at Buenos Aires in 1910 he was awarded a Silver Medal for his picture *La partida a las costas.*

Sr. Alborno is the author of the Paraguayan method of drawing *(El dibujo paraguayo),* which he has set forth in sixteen charts graded for use in schools, and also of a series of paintings of the Founders of the Nation.

JUAN JOSÉ SOLER

Lawyer; land-owner.

Juan José Soler, the son of Enrique Soler and Francisca Arévalo, was born on the twenty-third of June, 1880, in the city of Asunción where he had his early education, but continued his studies in Argentina at the Normal School of Paraná which granted him the title of Teacher in 1902. Six years later, after an active period of journalism and politics, he resumed his studies at the University of Asunción where in two years he completed the required studies and obtained his degree as Doctor of Laws in 1910.

Meantime he was occupied in academic tasks: he taught in the *Colegio Nacional* and the Law School and was a member of the National Board of

Education ; from 1903 to 1906 he was vice-Director General of Schools, and from 1906 to 1908 he served as Secretary to the President of the Republic.

Dr. Soler has played a conspicuous part as a journalist: he was one of the editors of *El Cívico* until 1908 and a contributor both to the *Revista del Instituto Paraguayo* and the *Revista del Gimnasio Paraguayo;* he was editor-in-chief of *La Revista de Instrucción Primaria* in 1903 and there published many articles on pedagogical topics; he has also written a number of pamphlets such as *El buen lector* and *La evolución de la enseñanza secundaria en el país.*

For the past eight years Dr. Soler has taken no part in public life, but has devoted himself to his profession and to the care of his extensive country properties.

Colonel Pelissier

ADOLFO CHIRIFE

Soldier.

Adolfo Chirife, the son of Manuel Chirife and Rufina Morales, was born on the sixth of May, 1878, in Asunción and had his academic studies there at the *Colegio Nacional,* which granted him the degree of Bachelor in 1896; but for his professional training he went to Chile, entered the Military School and was made Second Lieutenant in 1898.

He continued for five years in the Chilean Army where he won his First Lieutenancy in 1903 and then returned to Paraguay; in the following year he was made Captain in the Paraguayan Army and went abroad to study German methods; there he served until 1907 in various branches of the German organi-

zation—in the Sixth Rhine Infantry, the Fourth Machine-Gun Division and in the Upper School of Artillery. In 1907 he returned to Paraguay and was promoted to the rank of Major; in 1908 he was made Lieut.-Colonel and given command of the Third Regiment of Infantry; in 1912 he was placed in command of the troops which suppressed the insurrection of Col. Jara; in 1915 he was promoted to be Colonel; in 1918 he was appointed Minister of War and has continued to hold that office under Presidents Franco, Montero and Gondra.

From 1915 to 1918 he served as Governor of the Department of Paraguarí; he has served as Inspector of Military Schools, Member of the High Military Court and also as Presiding Judge of that tribunal.

Colonel Chirife holds decorations bestowed upon him by the Chilean and German governments.

M. ELISEO SISA

Lawyer; official.

M. Eliseo Sisa, the son of Mariano Sisa, a Spaniard, and Juana B. Corvalán, a Paraguayan, was born on the thirteenth of March, 1880, in Quiquió. He had his early education in the town of Ibycuí and continued his studies in Asunción, at the *Colegio Nacional,* where he won his degree as Bachelor in 1900, and the University, where he read Law.

In 1900 he entered upon his career as a public official with a post as Clerk in the office of the Mayor of Asunción; in 1901 he was appointed Clerk in the statistical department of the *Banco Agrícola;* in 1904 Attorney for Poor Criminals *(Defensor de reos pobres);* in 1908 District Attorney; in 1913 Cri-

minal Judge, and in 1914 President of the Court of Juries.

In the Revolution of 1904 he had an active part and enjoyed the rank of Captain of Infantry.

Sr. Sisa has taught both in the *Colegio Nacional* and the *Colegio San Luis,* occupying the chair of Roman History.

In 1919 he was elected one of the Directors of the *Instituto Paraguayo.*

Juan P. Schlaepfer

JUAN R. DAHLQUIST

Teacher; author.

JUAN R. DAHLQUIST, the son of Juan Enrique Dahlquist and Rosa Caballero, was born on the second of January, 1884, in San Isidro, Argentina, and began his education there at the public schools and the *Colegio Nacional* of Pilar. In 1895, however, he removed to Paraguay where in 1898 he entered the Normal School of Asunción and obtained the title of Teacher in 1901.

He began at once to teach in the same school and taught also in Encarnación, but in 1904 the government designated him to take advanced courses at the Normal School of Paraná, Argentina, where he won the title of Normal Professor in 1905. On his return to Asunción he was appointed Inspector of the City Schools; the next year he

was made Inspector General of Schools; he taught in the Normal School in 1906, and in the *Colegio Nacional* in 1908; in 1911 he was appointed Principal of the Normal School, a post which he still holds.

He was one of the founders of the National Teachers' Association. Since 1915 he has been the editor of the *Revista de instrucción primaria;* he founded and edited *La Enseñanza,* the organ of the Teacher's Association, and also founded and conducted for several years an illustrated magazine for children called *Kavure-í.*

Sr. Dahlquist has written many articles and pamphlets on educational topics: in *La Tribuna* of the first of January, 1920, he published the History of Public Instruction from 1870 until the present; he wrote the History of the Normal School in Paraguay for *El Paraguay, su presente y su futuro,* and is the author of *Páginas de un maestro, Aventuras de Ratoncito Pérez,* and *La leyenda del Ihpakaá,* a short story.

ATILIO A. PEÑA

Naval Officer.

Atilio A. Peña, the son of Angel D. Peña and Tránsito Machain, was born on the eighth of August, 1878, in Asunción and began his education there at the *Colegio Nacional;* but for his professional training he went to the Naval School of Chile, where he gained his first rank of Marine Guard in 1900.

Returning then to his own country he won the succeeding steps of promotion to Ensign in 1902, Lieutenant in 1904, Commander in 1905 and Captain in 1908.

He has been entrusted with important duties and missions: from 1905 to 1908 he was Prefect of Ports; in 1908 he had a confidential mission to Buenos Aires; during the years 1910 to 1912 he

served as Sub-Secretary of War and the Navy; in 1914 he was Attorney for the War Department; in 1916 Military Judge; in 1914 he was sent to France on a mission to purchase armament, and in 1916 was appointed Professor of Ballistics in the Naval School.

He has also fulfilled educational tasks: in 1908 he founded the National Machine Shops and brought from Chile two batteries of guns and six submarine mines; in 1909 he established the Naval School of Mechanics; in 1913 he was one of the founders of the Boy-Scouts and in the same year aided in establishing the General Díaz School.

CARLOS CÁLCENA

Lawyer; official.

Carlos Cálcena, the son of Augusto Cálcena and Dolores Chirife, was born on the eleventh of November, 1876, in the city of Asunción, where he spent his youth and began his education at the *Colegio Nacional.* For his professional training he went to Buenos Aires and there won his degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence at the University in 1898.

He returned to Paraguay where he entered on the practice of his profession and soon thereafter was selected for government employment in high positions: in 1906 he was appointed Attorney General; from 1908 to 1910 he was Government Director of the Bank of the Republic; in 1909 he was the Paraguayan Delegate to the First Pan-

American Congress, held in Santiago: in 1910, Delegate to the First Scientific Congress, held in Buenos Aires, and in 1911 he was appointed Minister of Paraguay in Buenos Aires.

Since 1911 Dr. Cálcena has resided in Buenos Aires where he is engaged in the practice of the law and where, in 1918, he was elected President of the Paraguayan Club.

RAMÓN LARA CASTRO

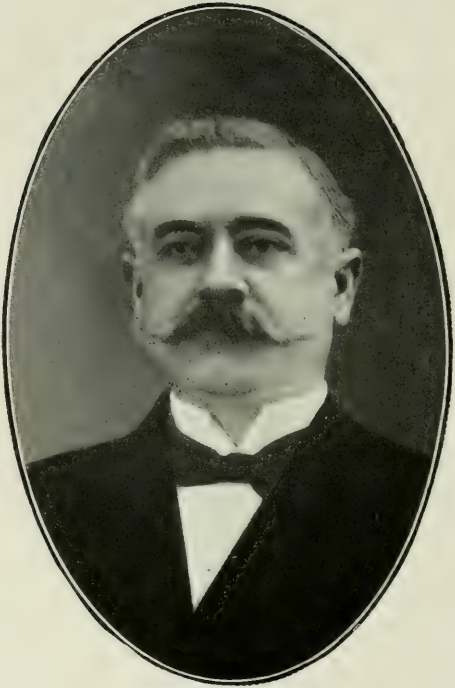
Lawyer; public man.

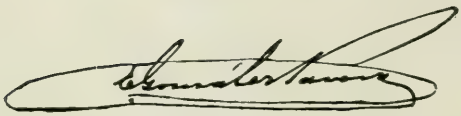
Ramón Lara Castro, the son of José Félix Lara and Ramona Oliva Castro, was born in the city of Asunción in the year 1873, and there was educated at various schools and the University where he graduated with the degree of Notary Public.

He had not yet finished his studies when in 1899 he was appointed Clerk in the Land Registry Bureau; soon afterwards he was appointed Clerk of the Lower Civil Courts and served on more than one occasion also as Clerk of the Appellate Court; in 1905 he was elected Deputy to the National Congress; in 1908 he was re-elected and at the termination of the period was once

more re-elected. During this term he was on leave, travelling in Europe, when he was chosen Senator for Villarrica, but did not take the seat, preferring to continue in the Chamber of Deputies; in 1914 he was appointed General Postmaster, a post which he resigned to accept the duties of Minister to Brazil; in 1915 he was elected Senator and resigned his diplomatic post to serve, but in 1918 he returned to Río de Janeiro as Minister and in June of that year was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary; in 1919 he was chosen Minister of Foreign Affairs and in 1920 served for a time as Minister of the Interior.

Dr. Lara Castro is one of the founders of the *Instituto Paraguayo,* a member of the Paraguayan Society of International Law, and vice-President of the National Council of Education; he is also a member of the Academy of History and of the Bar Association of Brazil and belongs to the National Society of Geography of Río de Janeiro.





EMILIANO GONZÁLEZ NAVERO

Lawyer; ex-President of Paraguay.

Emiliano González Navero, the son of Don Nicanor Navero and Doña Dolores González, was born on the sixteenth of June, 1861, in the city of Caraguatay, but was educated in the Capital, at the primary and secondary schools, and later at the University where he read Law.

He has divided his life between the duties of administration—for he has occupied many important governmental posts—and the political activities of the Liberal Party of which he is one of the founders and chosen leaders. In 1887 he was appointed Judge of the Lower Courts and after two years was promoted to be a member of the Superior Tri-

bunal of Justice in which post he remained until 1894; in 1895 he began his political career proper, on being elected Senator; in 1905 he was called into the Cabinet as Minister of Finance; in the same year he was elected vice-President of the Republic and when the President died in 1908, he occupied the Presidential chair until the end of the period (1910). He served also as Provisional President of Paraguay during several months in 1912, in consequence of the revolutions of that year; in 1913 he was elected Senator for a second time and served until 1917 when he was appointed Minister of War and the Navy, and at the termination of his period of service in the Cabinet retired to resume the practice of the Law.

ELADIO VELÁSQUEZ

Magistrate.

Eladio Velásquez, the son of Héctor Velásquez and Estefanía Jiménez, was born in December, 1883, in the city of Asunción and was educated there at the *Colegio Nacional,* where he won his Bachelor's diploma, and the University, which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1910.

In 1908, when on the death of President Benigno Ferrera, Emiliano González Navero succeeded to the Presidency, Señor Velásquez was appointed Secretary to the President, but soon retired to accept the appointment of Judge in the Lower Civil Courts; in 1910, upon the election of President Manuel Gondra, he was promoted to the Civil Appellate Court—a post which

he resigned in 1914; in March, 1917, he was elected Deputy to the National Congress and there was chosen vice-President of the Chamber; finally, in 1919, President Montero appointed him Justice of the Superior Court of Justice—the highest court in the Paraguayan judiciary—which he still holds.

Dr. Velásquez is the author of a monograph on *Prueba de la filiación natural* and another on *Organización de los tribunales;* he has also written many articles on judicial subjects. He was the founder and is the editor of the *Boletín de los tribunales,* the official organ of the courts.

L. Alex Scobat

PATRICIO ALEJANDRINO ESCOBAR

Soldier; public man.

PATRICIO ALEJANDRINO ESCOBAR, the son of Major General Patricio Escobar and Ignacia Garcete, was born on the twenty-fifth of November, 1874, in the city of Asunción, but was educated in Argentina, at the primary schools of Buenos Aires, the *Colegio Nacional* and the National Military School where, after passing the preliminary ranks of Corporal and Sergeant, he graduated with the rank of Ensign of Cavalry in 1895.

In 1896 he was made Adjutant of the San Rafael Brigade in the Argentine Army; in 1897 he returned to Paraguay and was immediately appointed Inspector in the First Cavalry Regi-

ment; his successive ranks in the Paraguayan Army are as follows: Lieutenant, in 1897; Captain, in 1900; Major, in 1904; Lieut.-Colonel, in November, 1904; Colonel, in 1908; Brigadier-General, in 1915.

He has held official posts consonant with his military rank: in 1899 he was appointed Adjutant General and Instructor of the National Guards; in 1900 he was promoted to be Second in Command of the barracks of Fuerte Olimpo; in 1902 he became Commander of the First Cavalry Regiment; in 1904 he was made a member of the General Staff; in 1906 he was Judge of the Military Court and in the same year was selected to go to Europe as Secretary of the Committee appointed for the acquisition of armaments, but was unable to go; in 1909 he was promoted to be Inspector General of the Army, a post which he resigned in 1911 on account of the Revolution of that year, but was newly appointed to the same office in May, 1912; in 1913 he was

Presiding Judge of the High Military Court and of the Military Court of Appeals; in the same year he entered the Cabinet, accepting the portfolio of War and the Navy, but in 1915 returned to his former position as Inspector General of the Army with the additional duties of Chief of the General Staff, and in 1917 was again offered the post of President of the Superior Military Tribunal, but did not accept it, preferring to continue in his former position.

Gen. Escobar has shared in several revolutions: as to the Revolution of 1904,—he had resigned from the Army before it broke out and was thus free to participate in the movement, which he headed as Commander of the Third Brigade and later as Chief of Staff; when the Revolution of 1908 occurred he was in the service, but succeeded in taking part in the fighting; the Revolution of 1911 counted him among its leaders, but on the termination of the struggle he was reincorporated in the

army and appointed Inspector General, a post which he holds at present.

Gen. Escobar is joint-author of the *Ley orgánica militar* and of the project for a reform of the *Ley del servicio militar obligatorio* which he introduced as a bill in the Chamber of Deputies when he was Minister of War.

ARTURO REBAUDI

Physician.

Arturo Rebaudi, the son of Antonio Rebaudi and Octavia Balestra, was born on the ninth of October, 1858, in the city of Asunción, where he began his education, but for his professional training he went to Italy. There he spent the years from 1871 to 1883 studying in the "Carlo Alberto" Royal College of Pisa and the Medical School of Florence where he graduated as Physician and Surgeon in 1883.

The year after finishing his course he won the competition for the post of Staff Physician in the Children's Hospital of Florence, which he retained for two years; then he sailed for Buenos Aires, where soon after his arrival,

in 1886, he was appointed Physician in the Italian Hospital.

Although he had been away from Paraguay for many years his attainments had won him the appreciation of his countrymen, and the Government appointed him Paraguayan Delegate to the First Latin-American Medical Congress, which met in Buenos Aires in 1904.

He has continued to live in Buenos Aires where he has published many pamphlets on medical and surgical topics and has also written two books, controversial in nature, on the Paraguayan War (1865-70): *Guerra del Paraguay, Conspiración,* and *Guerra del Paraguay (Vencer o morir),* Buenos Aires, 1920.

LIBERATO MARCIAL ROJAS

Public man; ex-President of Paraguay.

LIBERATO MARCIAL ROJAS, the son of Gorgonio Rojas and Avelina Cabral, was born on the seventeenth of August, 1870, in Asunción and educated there at the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degree of Surveyor in 1889.

His career has had two aspects—of journalist and public man: as early as 1885, when he was a boy of fifteen, he began to write for the papers and continued to play an active part as a writer and a journalist for thirty-seven years, until he assumed office as President of the Republic in 1912.

His public career also began early: in 1887 he united with others to found

the Liberal Party of which he continued to serve as one of the directors until he became President. Meantime he played an important part in the Revolution of 1904 which was promoted by the Liberal Party; he was one of the leaders of the movement and commanded the cruiser *Patria* of the revolutionary flotilla. In the following year he was elected Deputy to Congress; in 1908 he was chosen Senator by the united vote of Liberals and Republicans, and in 1911 was elected President of Paraguay. His election came at a troubled period in the national history and he retained office for only a brief period, being overthrown by a revolution in February, 1912.

Sr. Rojas lives at present in Montevideo.

MANUEL PEÑA

Physician; public man.

Manuel Peña, the son of Jaime Peña and Serapia Rojas, was born on the sixteenth of May, 1887, in Asunción and received his academic education there at the *Colegio Nacional,* but for his professional training he went abroad and studied at the University of Paris which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery in 1913.

On his return to Paraguay, Dr. Peña was received with many signs of appreciation; he was made Professor of Histology and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University, Head of the National Hospital, and Director General of the National Department of

Hygiene—a post which he held until 1920.

In 1913 he was chosen to represent his country at the Pan-American Congress which met in Lima; in 1914 he was elected Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medicine of Lima, and in 1919, after serving for several years as a member of the Board of Directors of the *Gimnasio Paraguayo,* he was chosen its President.

Dr. Peña has also been honored by political preferment: in 1919 he was elected Deputy to the National Congress where he served on the Foreign Relations Committee, and in 1920 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Relations.

Edmund D. Chesbro

RAIMUNDO D. OBELAR

Teacher.

Raimundo D. Obelar, the son of Celestino Obelar, was born on the fifteenth of March, 1878, in Asunción and was educated there in the schools of the city, the *Colegio Nacional* and the Normal School which granted him the title of Teacher in 1901.

He entered at once on the practice of his profession, teaching in the primary schools, secondary schools and the Normal School until he completed the period of fifteen years' service which entitled him to a retiring pension. From 1911 to 1916 he served in the Statistical Department in the National Council of Education.

He is the author of *Vocabulario Guaraní* which has gone through several editions.

LUIS E. MIGONE

Bacteriologist; physician.

Luis E. Migone was born in 1876 in Asunción and was educated there at the primary schools, the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1903.

As a student he had taken special interest in bacteriology and had collaborated with Dr. Elmassian, the head of the National Bacteriological Institute, in a study of the *Tripanosomiasis paresiante de los equinos.* In 1904 the government sent him abroad to continue his studies: he went to Paris and pursued his investigations on the *Tripanosomiasis* at the Pasteur Institute.

On his return to Asunción in 1907, he was made Chief of the Bacteriological

Institute and Professor of Bacteriology and Zoology in the Medical School where he continued until the school was closed in 1908 and resumed his courses when it re-opened its doors in 1915.

Meantime Dr. Migone devoted himself to the practice of his profession and to bacteriological research, especially in those diseases which are endemic or peculiar to Paraguay: in 1913 he published, in the annals of the Society of Exotic Pathology, a study on *La leishmaniosis americana,* commonly known in Paraguay as "Buba." He published also in the same journal in 1913 a case of *Kala-Azar,* believed to be the only case hitherto known in America. At the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress which met in Washington in 1916 he presented a study on the blood of the birds, fishes and reptiles of Paraguay, and another on the parasites of the *Asclepiadaceæ.* In 1917 he read a paper at the Congress of Medicine of Buenos Aires on our knowledge of the bacteriology of Leprosy. In

1918 he was commissioned by the Government to make a study of the sanitary conditions in some of the districts in the North of Paraguay and he then made a report on the distribution of *Leishmaniosis, Anquilostomiasis,* Articular Rheumatism, Conjunctivitis, Leprosy and other diseases, setting forth in general terms, the means of combating these ailments.

In 1914 he was made a Corresponding Member of the *Sociedad de patología exótica* of París, and in 1919 he was elected President of the *Gimnasio Paraguayo.*

Mario Usher

MARIO USHER

Journalist; official.

Mario Usher, the son of Jorge Ramón Usher and Melchora Genes, was born on the eighteenth of June, 1884, in the city of Asunción and was educated there at the *Colegio Nacional* where he obtained the Bachelor's degree in 1898.

His career has had two aspects—of journalist and public man. He has played a part in the political struggles of his time and is deeply versed in political methods. Among the offices which he has held are Cashier of the Conversion Fund — now extinct, National Treasurer *pro tem,* Head of the Section of Administration in the National Postal and Telegraph Service, Military Gov-

ernor of the Misiones Territory, and Chief of Police of Asunción.

Sr. Usher has also had a long experience in political journalism and is at present Editor-in-Chief of *El Nacional,* the official organ of the Liberal Party.

RICARDO ODRIOSOLA

Physician.

Ricardo Odriosola, the son of Silvestre Odriosola and Asunción Ortellado, was born on the thirty-first of July, 1876, in Asunción and there was educated at the schools of the city, the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1904.

After obtaining his degree he went abroad to continue his studies and attended the University of Naples. There he served as Assistant in the Children's Clinic and on returning to Asunción entered immediately upon a career of success: in 1906 he was appointed to a Professorship in the Medical School and in the School of Pharmacy; he was made Physician to the Police Depart-

ment and Secretary to the Department of Hygiene; in 1908 he removed to Argentina, but in 1911 returned to Paraguay, resumed his practice and was soon afterwards appointed Head of the Department of Hygiene; in 1915 he was made Head of the Children's Ward in the National Hospital; in 1919 he was Delegate to the Second American Child Conference held in Montevideo.

At present he is Head of the National Hospital, a member of the Executive Committee on Health charged by the government with combating the diseases endemic in Paraguay; he is a member of the South American Bacteriological Society and of the Pediatric Society of Naples.

He is the author of various articles and pamphlets on medical subjects including one on *Anquilostomiasis en los niños* and his doctoral thesis on *La disentería en el Paraguay.*

VI HISPANIC NOTES

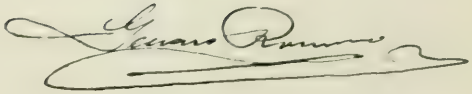
RÓMULO GOIBURÚ

Public man.

RÓMULO GOIBURÚ, the son of Vicente Goiburú and De Jesús Irala, was born on the nineteenth of May, 1883, in the town of San José, but was educated in Asunción where he attended the *Colegio Nacional.*

He entered political life at an early age and when he was twenty-six won his election to the Chamber of Deputies, where he has held his seat for three consecutive terms and is now President of the Chamber.

During his service as a Deputy he has introduced a number of bills of importance including one to define the rights of witnesses, another to determine the rules for granting pensions and a third on the revision of the Constitution.



GENARO ROMERO

Public official.

Genaro Romero, the son of Cipriano Romero, was born on the nineteenth of September, 1884, in the city of Concepción and was educated there at the *Colegio Nacional.*

He has held a member of official posts: he was Clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Relations in 1902; Chief *pro tem* of the Bureau of Immigration and Colonization in 1908; sub-Secretary *pro tem* of the Ministry of Foreign Relations in 1916, Head of the Section of Lands and Colonies from 1917 until the present.

From his early youth Señor Romero has been a writer: he has long been a contributor to *El Municipio* of Concepción, the oldest newspaper in Paraguay; he

writes occasionally for papers in other cities and is special correspondent of the Pan-American Union of Washington.

Señor Romero has not only written for the press, but is also the author of the following books and pamphlets: *Informes sobre las Colonias,* 1911; *Repatriación,* 1913; *Concepción, sus progresos y sus necesidades; Apuntes para el inmigrante,* 1914; *Los problemas nacionales,* 1915; *Guía del inmigrante.* 1920.

CONCEPCIÓN SILVA DE AIRALDI

Teacher.

Concepción Silva, the daughter of Cristóbal Silva, was born on the nineteenth of September, 1879, in the city of Asunción and was educated there at the Normal School where she obtained her diploma as Teacher in 1898.

She had already begun to teach before obtaining her degree; two years later, in 1900, she won, in competitive examination, the chair of Geometry in the Normal Schools; later she taught Geography and Reading in the same school and in 1907 became Principal of the Normal School for Girls.

She married Dr. Tomás Airaldi, who was also a teacher, lawyer and magistrate, with whom she collaborated in his

literary and intellectual labors until his death in 1920.

Señora Silva de Airaldi is an occasional contributor to educational journals and is Treasurer of the Adela Speratti Club.

Emilio Aguinaldo

PEDRO A. MENDOZA

Soldier.

Pedro A. Mendoza, the son of Luciano Mendoza and Consolación Arias, was born on the thirteenth of May, 1877, in the town of Luque and there began his education which he continued at the *Colegio Nacional* of Asunción and the Military School of Santiago, Chile.

He served for a time in the Chilean Army where he rose to be a member of the General Staff; later he went abroad and served in the German army; finally he entered the army of Paraguay where he won rapid promotion: in 1902, when he was twenty-five, he was made Lieutenant; he was promoted to be Captain in 1905, advanced to the rank of Major in the same year, made Lieutenant-Colonel in 1909 and Colonel in 1915.

Col. Mendoza has seen service chiefly in connection with the numerous revolutions in Paraguay: he commanded an expedition against the revolutionists of 1909; on the other hand, he was a leader in the revolution against Col. Jara, commanding a brigade until the engagement of Humaitá; in the Revolution of 1911 he was Chief of the Northern forces; in 1912 he took part in the fighting at Luque, Asunción and Paraguarí.

He has served as Professor in the Military School, Clerk of the High Court of Justice, Civil Governor of Encarnación, Head of the Port Works, President of the School Board and Member of the Board of Agriculture.

He holds the decoration of the Order of Merit bestowed upon him by the Chilean Government.

GUALBERTO CARDÚS HUERTA

Lawyer.

Gualberto Cardús Huerta, the son of Antonio Cardús, a wealthy landowner, was born on the twelfth of July, 1878, in Concepción, where he began his education; but for his later studies he went to Asunción and there obtained the Bachelor's degree in 1896 and in 1900 that of Advocate in the University.

In the following year he was called into the faculty and taught Civil Law; he then taught Roman Law, with interruptions caused by absence from the country, from 1904 until 1917 when he went to Europe for a prolonged stay.

Meantime he had taken an active part in political affairs: he had been one of the managers of the Liberal Party; he

had also served in the Cabinet: he had been Minister of Foreign Affairs under President Gaona in 1904, and in the administration of González Navero in 1908, Minister of Finance. The years from 1909 to 1912 he spent in Europe where he is at present.

Dr. Cardús Huerta has played a part also in journalism as one of the founders and editors of *El Diario* and is the author of two well-known books — *Pro Patria* and *Arado, pluma y espada,* both published in Barcelona in 1911.

PEDRO PEÑA

Public man.

Pedro Peña, the son of Manuel E. Peña and Francisca Cariete was born on the twenty-ninth of June, 1865, in Asunción and had his early education there, but for his professional studies went to Buenos Aires where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University

Earlier than this he had taught at the *Colegio Nacional* in 1895; on returning with his degree to Asunción he was made Professor in the Medical School, and in 1902 was appointed Rector of the University.

He has held high political office: in 1902 he was for a brief period Minister of Foreign Affairs; he served subsequently as Minister to Brazil and in

1911 he held office as President of the Republic for a period of four months.

He has also been President of the National Republican Party.

Charles L. Jones

CARLOS LUIS ISASI

Public man; land-owner.

Carlos Luis Isasi was born on the eighteenth of October, 1871, in Quiendi, Paraguay, but was educated in Asunción, at the *Colegio Nacional,* where he obtained the degree of Bachelor in 1892, and the University, which granted him the title of Doctor of Laws in 1902 when he presented a thesis entitled *Política.*

Dr. Isasi has had a career of varied activities: he has held academic and political office, has taken an active part in journalism, and has devoted much interest and attention to his extensive estates.

He served as sub-Secretary of the University and taught in the Law School; from 1896 to 1904 he held a

seat in the Chamber of Deputies; he has held a post in the Cabinet on three occasions — as Minister of Finance in 1906 under President Baez, as Minister of Justice and Education under President Ferreira (1906-1908), and also as Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1911. He was President of the Civic-Liberal Party in 1914.

ESTANISLAO PEREIRA

Teacher.

Estanislao Pereira, the son of Juana J. Pereira, was born on the sixth of May, 1877 in Ibycuí, but was educated in Asunción, at the Normal School where he obtained his title as Teacher in 1898, and in Paraná, Argentina, where he studied three years and won the diploma of Professor in 1902.

He returned then to Paraguay and entered upon his profession which he has pursued with single-minded devotion: in 1903 he was appointed Principal of the *Colegio Nacional* of Concepción and also Clerk in the Ministry of Education; in 1905 he was made General Inspector of Schools; in 1907, Principal of the Normal School of Villarrica; in 1909, Principal of the Normal School of

Asunción; in 1911, Superintendent of Schools and Chairman of the National Board of Education; in 1914, Professor in the *Colegio Nacional,* and in 1919, Principal of the *Colegio.*

Sr. Pereira has been editor of the magazine of Primary Education, he teaches in private schools and is President of the Teachers' Association.

EMILIA RECALDE DE RECALDE

Leader in works of charity.

Emilia Recalde, the daughter of Hilario Recalde and María de Jesús Lavierna Gasiaga, was born on the seventh of July, 1863, in the city of Asunción. She was educated in the private schools of Asunción and Buenos Aires and in 1883 was married to Rufino M. Recalde.

Her life has been largely occupied with works of charity: in 1888 she was a member of the Board of Managers of the Beggars' Asylum of Asunción; in 1894 she was one of the founders of the Pro-Templo Society of Villarrica, and in 1918 she aided in founding the National Association of Ladies of Charity of which she is now the President.

JOSÉ NATALICIO ROJAS

Churchman.

José Natalicio Rojas, the son of Nicolás Vicente Rojas and Florentina Velazquez, was born on the ninth of May, 1866, in Valenzuela. He began his education in the school of Father Fidel Maiz, the confidante and advisor of the Dictator López, but for his theological studies he entered the Seminary of Asunción, where in 1890 he won the degree of Priest.

His life in the church has been filled with active service: immediately on leaving the Seminary he was made Priest of the parishes of Trinidad, Limpio and Luque; from 1892 to 1895 he was Parish Priest of Caacupé; from 1895 until 1899 he was Diocesan Missionary; in 1899 he served as Priest of the Cathedral; from

1900 to 1904 he was Priest of San Ignacio and Principal of a local school; in 1905, Priest of the Church of the Encarnación in Asunción; from 1906 until 1915, Priest in charge of the Cathedral, and from 1916 until the present, Parish Priest of San José de los Arroyos. Father Rojas has served also as Secretary of the Curia, Examiner of the Junior Clergy and Synodal Judge.

He is the author of an *Atlas y mapa de la república del Paraguay* which was acquired by the Government in 1913.

JERÓNIMO ZUBIZARRETA

Lawyer; public man.

Jerónimo Zubizarreta, the son of Doctor Ramón Zubizarreta, the first Rector of the University of Asunción, and Catalina Lara, was born in Asunción where also he was educated, at the *Colegio Nacional,* which granted him the Bachelor's degree in 1896, and the University where he won his degree as Doctor of Laws with a thesis on *Del beneficio de deliberar y de inventario.*

He entered promptly upon the practice of his profession and upon those political activities which have occupied much of his life. He joined the Liberal Party to which he has been constant, not only serving in its counsels but also acting with it in those revolutionary

movements to which it has felt obliged to resort from time to time.

He has held high office: from 1909 to 1911 he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies and opposed the administration of President Jara with so much vigor that he was imprisoned and deported; in 1912, after the fall of Colonel Jara, he was appointed Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of President Schaerer and held that responsible post until 1914; in 1917 he was elected Senator and continues in office, and in 1918 he was appointed Head of the Bureau of Conversion where also he continues until the present.

In 1910 he was honored by being made the representative of Paraguay at the Argentine Centenary.

LUIS ALBERTO RIART

Lawyer; public man.

Luis Alberto Riart was born in Villa Florida, Paraguay, on the twenty-fifth of June, 1880, and was educated in the Capital at the *Colegio Nacional,* where he won his Bachelor's degree in 1898, and the University, where he read Law.

On leaving the University he began to teach in the *Colegio Nacional;* in 1908 he was advanced to the Chair of Forensic Practice in the Law School which he still holds; he has also taught Administrative Law and has served on the Upper Council of the University.

In 1913 he was elected Senator and held his seat until 1916 when he was called into the Cabinet by President Franco as Minister of the Interior. This

post he resigned in 1919, but during his term of service he proposed and supported the reform of the electoral law which was enacted and is in force. In 1920 he was elected Deputy and retains his seat in the Chamber.

He has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Party on several occasions and from 1910 to 1915 was the President of the *Instituto Paraguayo.*

MANUEL GAMARRA

Churchman.

Manuel Gamarra, the son of humble farmer parents, was born in Lambaré, near Asunción, on the fourteenth of November, 1888. He began his education in the Capital, where he attended the *Colegio Nacional* and the Seminary which granted him the degree of Priest in 1909.

In 1913 he went abroad to continue his studies at the University of Louvain but they were interrupted by the German invasion in 1914.

Father Gamarra's duties have included those of Vicar of the Church of the Incarnation of Asunción, Vicar of the Cathedral, of which he was also Rector, Ecclesiastical Notary of the Diocese and

Parish Priest of Itauguá where he is still in charge.

He has published several articles and lectures on the European War of which he was an immediate witness; he has taken part in controversies of a religious character and in defence of Marshal López, and from 1915 to 1917, he edited the Catholic newspaper *Los Principios*.

MANUEL DOMÍNGUEZ

Public man; author.

Manuel Domínguez, the son of Concepción Domínguez, was born in 1869 in the city of Asunción and was educated there at the *Colegio Nacional,* where he obtained his Bachelor's degree in 1890, and the University, which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1899 on the presentation of a thesis on *La traición a la patria.*

Doctor Domínguez has had a varied and noteworthy career in which he has distinguished himself as a teacher, lawyer, Minister of State and author. He began to teach in 1889 at the *Colegio Nacional* where he continued until 1915, giving courses in many subjects including Arithmetic, Geography, Zoology, Roman History, Paraguayan His-

tory, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. In 1904 he was appointed Professor of Constitutional Law, a chair which he retained until 1906: he served also for brief periods as Rector of the University and Chief of the National Archives, in which post he published *El Archivo Nacional.*

His career as public man began in 1896 when he was elected Deputy; in 1902 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of President Carvallo; a few months later he became vice-President in the new administration headed by Colonel Juan Antonio Escurra — a post which he held until the government was overthrown in the Revolution of 1904; in 1911 he was again called into the Cabinet of Colonel Jara where he served as Minister of Justice and Education and also as Minister of Finance; from 1908 until 1912 he served as Envoy Extraordinary to Bolivia to treat the question of boundaries.

Dr. Domínguez has a high reputation

in his native country as an orator and as a writer. As a writer his reputation rests not only upon his work as a journalist, in which he continues active until the present, but also upon his achievements as the author of pamphlets and books, among which are the following: *Las escuelas en el Paraguay,* 1897; *Discusión sobre filología etnográfica y geografía histórica,* a controversy with the Italian ethnologist Boggiani, 1899; *Estudio sobre la Atlántida del doctor Diógenes Decoud,* 1901; *Carta al doctor Cecilio Báez sobre Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo,* 1902; *El algodón, su producción en el Paraguay,* 1903; *El cuervo y Las campanas* a study of the two well-known poems of Edgar Allan Poe, 1908; *La Nación,* 1908; *Estado de sitio,* 1909; *La constitución del Paraguay,* a commentary, 3 vols., 1909-1912; *Interrupción de prescripción, declaratoria de herederos,* 1912; *Rafael Barret,* a critical study, 1912; *Raíces guaraníes; Vocación hereditaria del nieto natural,* 1913; *Paraguay-Bolivia,* the boundary question, 1917; *El*

alma de la raza, a collection of articles, 1918; *Lo que fuímos y lo que seremos,* 1920. All of these were published in Asunción.

Eliseo Ayala

ELIGIO AYALA

Public man; teacher.

Eligio Ayala was born on the fourth of December, 1880, in the town of Mbuyapey and there began his education which he continued in Asunción, at the *Colegio Nacional* and the University, which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1908 on the presentation of a thesis upon *La soberanía popular.*

He had already begun to teach in the *Colegio Nacional* where, from 1904 until 1910, he gave courses in Arithmetic, Philosophy, Civil Government, Practical Morals, Psychology and Logic. He has also taught the course in Commercial Mathematics at the *Instituto Paraguayo.*

Still earlier, in 1901, he had begun to hold public office: in that year he

held the position of Attorney for the Indigent; in 1902 he was also Attorney for the Absent; in 1905 he was appointed Civil Judge; subsequently he served as Municipal Attorney, and in 1909 he was elected Deputy.

He has been a member of the Liberal Party from his youth and took part in the Revolutions of 1904 and 1911. In the latter year he made a voyage to Europe and remained there, occupied in travel and study, until 1919. On his return he was elected Deputy and retained his seat until August, 1920, when he was selected by President Gondra as Minister of Finance.

HÉCTOR F. DECOUD

Journalist; author.

Héctor F. Decoud, the son of Colonel Juan Francisco Decoud and Concepción Domecq, was born on the ninth of July, 1855, in Asunción and there began his education which was cut short by the War against the Triple Alliance (1865-1870).

In 1882 he was appointed District Attorney, but resigned this post in the following year on being elected Deputy to the National Congress where he retained his seat during the full period of four years.

Señor Decoud has written much, both in the press, where he also served as editor of *El Heraldo* in 1884 and of *La República* in 1890, and in books. He is the author of *Compendio de geografía e*

historia del Paraguay, 1896 and 1901, which was adopted for use in the schools and was awarded the Gold Medal in the Brussels Exposition. He has now in preparation a historical work entitled *Una década de historia nacional después de la guerra.*

J. ISIDRO RAMÍREZ

Lawyer; Official.

J. Isidro Ramírez was born on the fifth of April, 1883, in Santiago, Paraguay, and was educated in the Capital, at the *Colegio Nacional,* where he gained his degree as Bachelor in 1903, and the University, which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1907 on the presentation of a thesis on *El divorcio en el Paraguay.*

He was still a student when he was appointed to his first post—that of Assistant-Secretary to the President—in 1902. After obtaining his degree he began to practise law and in 1910 was appointed Justice of the Civil Appellate Court to which he was re-appointed in

1914 and from which he resigned to resume his private practice.

Dr. Ramírez is the author of *Cuestiones ferroviarias* and of *Ideales políticos*, a pamphlet.

Paul Bjerke

MANUEL ROJAS A.

Soldier.

Manuel Rojas, the son of Aniceto Rojas and Patrocina Acosta, was born in the town of Luque on the sixteenth of March, 1878. After receiving his academic education at the *Colegio Nacional* of Asunción, he went to Chile for his professional training, studied at the Military School and won the rank of First Lieutenant of Cavalry.

He returned to Paraguay and in 1905 was made Professor of Horsemanship in the Military School of Asunción; from 1905 to 1908 he served as Chief of the Technical Department of the General Staff; in 1909 he was Secretary in the Ministry of War, and in 1915 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Col. Rojas has held military commands

as Governor of the First and Second Military Zones; he has been Head of the Military Commission to acquire armament in Europe, and has been President both of the Upper Military Court and of the Appellate Military Court.

SILVANO MOSQUEIRA

Diplomat; author.

Silvano Mosqueira was born in September, 1875, in the town of Carapeguá, a place lacking in educational opportunities. Force of circumstances compelled him to rely upon his own resources, and he is, by his own account, a "self-made man."

Early in life he went to the capital and there entered into the political and journalistic activities in which he has found his career. From 1901 until the end of 1902 he was secretary to the Mayor of Asunción; from January 1903 until December 1904 he was Keeper of the National Archives, and then returned to his former post in the Mayoralty which he retained until 1908.

Four years later he was appointed

Secretary of Legation at Washington, and remained there until the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, when he was transferred to Rio de Janeiro with the rank of *Chargé d'Affaires*. In 1918 he was called to Asunción to take charge of the Political and Diplomatic division of the Department of State, a position which he held until 1920, when he was again appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* in Brazil, and returned to his former post in Rio de Janeiro.

Señor Mosqueira has won a high place among Paraguayan authors. As early as 1902 he published in Asunción a volume entitled *Ensayos*, which was favourably received; five years later a second volume of papers appeared with the title *Páginas Sueltas;* in 1908 he issued a volume of studies of Paraguayan life entitled *Semblanzas Paraguayas*, and in 1913 he published in Washington a volume of more general studies called *Ideales*.

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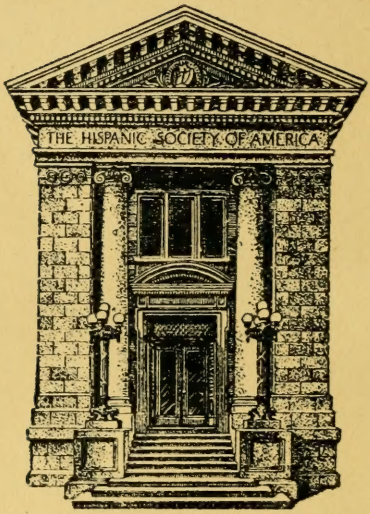
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